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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK. RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,304.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M. 1908.				
11th Jan.	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7358	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5294		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6803		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7358	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7358	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7358	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7358		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9508
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

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Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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W. C. SYMES,
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Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	11th June „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	9th July „

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DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	27th Mar 1908.

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R. MALVOZNO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	18th Feb. 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	19th Mar. 1908

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 13th Jan.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 9th Jan.	5 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 10th Jan.	4 p. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 13th Jan., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th Jan., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

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Agents, BOMBAY.
7th January, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabovich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Radosich	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabovich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Radosich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabovich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Radosich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
‡ ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	28th Jan. 1908.
* † NJPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908
* † AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	3593	P. Craglietto	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume
‡ Takes no Passengers.

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VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	20th Jan. 1908

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	496	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	617	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*930	489	803
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 848 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
‡**City of Calcutta	..	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	1 April
‡**City of London	..	15 „	24 „	..	15 „
‡**City of Glasgow	..	15 Mar.	21 April	..	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

○ Glasgow	..	..	..	14 Jan.	6 Feb.
†Stanley Hall	..	..	..	15 Jan.	8 Feb.
† City of Madras	..	16 Jan.	22 Jan.	12 Feb.	8 Mar.
‡ City of Karachi	..	24 Feb.	5 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
a Trefford Hall	..	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 „
† Fronté	..	....	....	22 Apr.	16 May
b** City of Benares	..	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 „

Steamers marked ** constitute the Homeward Express Service.
a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
† Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2...12 passengers.
‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.
b** Sails for Havre landing passengers at Plymouth does not touch at Marseilles.

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COX'S AGENCY Ltd., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Work post free, and a copy of our Balance Sheet will be sent on application.
HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL	£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.
Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Storing Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.
L. COMBE,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,120,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsin	Kobe
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld,
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World
K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Semarang.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Malacca (Straits)	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOUR

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT at BOMBAY of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE VESSELS, for one year during 1908-09 will be received by the DIRECTOR of the Royal Indian Marine, at his Office, in the H. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 2 P.M., gun fire of MONDAY, 10th February, 1908, after which hour no Tender will be received.

For further particulars see Notice No. 7996 in 'Bombay Government Gazette," of the 28th November, 1907, or apply to the DIRECTOR, Royal Indian Marine.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of 10 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after FRIDAY the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on 31st December, 1907.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 4TH JANUARY 1908.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL persons having CLAIMS, against Undersigned, are hereby requested to send the same post paid to him within one month.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
c/o THOS. COOK AND SON.

EPILEPSY AND FITS

Trench's Remedy an undoubted cure.

OVER 1000

TESTIMONIALS IN ONE YEAR.

Pamphlet containing valuable information to sufferers sent Post Free

ON APPLICATION

TOTHILL SHARP & Co., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS,

TRENCH'S REMEDIES, LD.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall on SATURDAY, the 25th January, 1908, at 3 p. m., (1) to receive the Report of the Directors; (2) to lay before the Meeting the Books of the Fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts, and a List of Subscribers and incumbents, in accordance with Fund Rule 58; (3) to fill by election, under Rule 5, the three vacancies caused by the retirement by rotation of three Directors; and (4) to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, as required by Rule 8.

The following is the list of Subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board. Subscribers desiring to vote for the election of three Directors to fill the vacancies caused by those retiring by rotation should send in their votes for registration so as to reach this Office two clear days before the date of the Meeting.

By Order of Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd December, 1907.

Names of Subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board :—

*Dr. J. J. Brittain	*Mr. J. W. Pringle
Mr. F. T. Fermie	*Mr. A. B. Smart
Mr. B. K. Finchmore	Dr. G. F. W. Thibaut, C.I.E.
Mr. R. A. Freitas	Mr. A. R. Tucker
Mr. K. C. Ghosh	Mr. A. P. Whittenberry
Mr. J. H. Hofstadt	Mr. G. W. F. Wood
Mr. J. McCann	Mr. J. P. Yakchee
Mr. H. W. Miller	

N. B.—*Directors retiring by rotation.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(NOTICE No. 64.)

SEALED TENDERS for Contracts will be received and opened at Quetta by the Divisional Contract Officer at Quetta Division at 12 NOON on the dates noted against each article as specified below.

2. Forms of Tenders and Schemes and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the
(1) Divisional Contract Officer, Quetta ;
(2) Station Supply Officer, Karachi ;
(3) Warrant Officer, Supply Depot, Hyderabad,
up to 2 o'clock (P. M.) on the dates previous to the receipt of Tenders. Sundays and Holidays excepted.

3. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the above Officers. A fee of rupee One will be charged for each set of Tender form issued.

Tenders will be opened at Quetta by the Divisional Contract Officer, IV. (Quetta) Division.

Particulars.	Maximum requirements.	Where required.	Period. From	Period. To	Earnest money.	Date of opening Tenders.
Hospital bottled Beer and Porter.	As provided for in the Schedule.	Quetta ..... Karachi ... Hyderabad .. Quetta	1st April 1908.	31st March 1909.	25 25 25 40	6th February 1908.
Oil of Sorts		Quetta			30	
Mis: articles for repairs etc. of equipments of different arms of services.						
Shoes and Nails for Mules, Bullocks and Ponies.		Quetta			30	
Cooking Utensils....		Karachi .... Quetta .... Karachi			25 25 25	
Fowls, scores.....	200					
Chickens, scores	500	Quetta			200	
Eggs, scores	3,500					
Materials for repair of gear of carts etc.	As provided for in the Schedule	Quetta			200	
Charcoal.....	lbs. 50,000	Quetta			25	
Bullock and Mule gear;	As provided for in the Schedule.	Quetta			150	
		Karachi			187	
Salt for Men and Animals.	Do.	Quetta			160	

F. W. HALLOWES, MAJOR,
Divisional Contract Officer,
IV. (Quetta) Division.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(NOTICE No. 65.)

SEALED TENDERS for Contracts will be received and opened at Karachi by the Divisional Contract Officer, IV. (Quetta) Division, at 12 noon, on the dates noted against each articles as specified below.

2. Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the
(1) Divisional Contract Officer, Quetta ;
(2) Station Supply Officer, Karachi ;
(3) Warrant Officer, Supply Depot, Hyderabad,
Up to 2 o'clock (P. M.) on the dates previous to the receipt of Tenders. Sundays and Holidays excepted.

3. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the above Officers. A fee of rupee One will be charged for each set of Tender form issued.

Tenders will be opened at Karachi by the Divisional Contract Officer, IV (Quetta) Division.

Particulars.	Stations where required.	Maximum requirements.	Earnest money.	Period From	Period To	Date of opening Tenders.
		lbs.	Rs.			
Potatoes.....	Karachi .... Hyderabad ..	4 88,000 3,00,000	300 300			
Boat tonnage for conveyance of stores.	Karachi	As provided for in the Schedule.	500			
Diesel	Karachi ..... Hyderabad ..	9,000 15,000	23 40			
Provision for Native Troops	Karachi		200			
Oil of sorts	Karachi ..... Hyderabad ..	As provided for in the Schedule.	22 22	1st April 1908.	31st March 1909.	6th February 1908.
Materials for repairs of gear of Carts, etc.	Karachi		175			
Charcoal	Karachi ..... Hyderabad ..	23,500 9,500	23 23			
Mis: articles for repairs, etc. of equipments of different arms of services.	Karachi ..... Hyderabad	As provided for in the Schedule.	30 25			

F. W. HALLOWES, MAJOR,
Divisional Contract Officer,
IV. (Quetta) Division.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

LATEST PUBLICATION.

BELLES LETTRES, BIOGRAPHY, &C.

	Rs.	as
The Oxford Book of French Verse, XIIIth Century XIXth Century. Chosen by John Lucas...	6	9
The Comments of Bagshot. Edited by J.A. Spender	2	10
The Happy Moralist. By Hubert Bland	3	1
Feeding the Mind. By Lewis Carroll. With a prefatory note by William H. Draper.....	0	14
The Thoughts of Leonardo da Vinci. As Recorded in his "Note-Books." Arranged and rendered into English by Edward MacCurdy...	2	3
Through the Magic Door. By Arthur Conand Doyle. With seven illustrations	2	4
Whose Home is the Wilderness. Some Studies of Wild Animal Life. By William J. Long. Illustrated by Charles Copeland	4	6
Dyott's Diary 1781-1845. A Selection from the Journal of William Dyott, sometime general in the British Army and Aide-de Camp to his Majesty King George III. Edited by Reginald W. Jeffery, M. A. In 2 volumes. With portaits	27	2
Stories from the Arabian Nights. Retold by Laurence Housman. With Drawings by Edmund Dulac	13	9

REFERENCE BOOKS.

The British Almanac and Family Cyclopædia of useful information, 1908. Illustrated... ...	0	14
The Daily Mail Year Book. A Handbook to all the Questions of the day for 1901	0	7
The British Journal of Photographic Almanac and Photographer's Daily Companion 1908. Edited by George E. Brown, F.I.C. All Indexes at End of Book	0	14

INDIAN AND EASTERN.

Under the Absolute Amir. By Frank A. Martin. Illustrated by Author's Drawings and Photographs and by other Photographs	9	3
Cradle Tales of Hinduism. By the Sister Nivedita With Frontispiece	1	4
Twenty-one days in India. Being the Tour of Sir Ali Baba, K.C.B. By George Aberigh-Mackay. With Illustrations	4	8
The Pulse of Asia. A Journey in Central Asia, illustrating the Geographic Basis of History. By Ellsworth Huntington. Illustrated ...	12	4
A Holiday in the Happy Valley. With Pen and Pencil. By T. R. Swinburne. With 24 coloured Illustrations	14	0
Sidelights on Chinese Life. By Rev J. Macgowan. With Twelve Illustrations in colour. By Montague Smyth and thirty-four other Illustrations	13	2

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From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.

Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

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LARGE CONSIGNMENT of HAMS ranging from 7 to 16 lbs. are ARRIVING by EVERY through-MAIL.

Rs. 1-1 per lb.

Boiled Rs. 1-8 per lb.

Come and inspect the above at our FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

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SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,

PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC

TAXIDERMISTS,

DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose,

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SMOKE ONCE

THE INDO-BURMA TOBACCO CO.'S CIGARS

AS A TRIAL.

THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.

Terms moderate.

APPLY—HEAD OFFICE, RANGOON.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured by Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days trial to tell its curative power. Happiness. Price Re. 1. Supplied by the British Chemical Works

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

GRAND RELIABILITY TRIALS.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW, AND MOTOR GYMKHANA,

Under the distinguished patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

RELIABILITY TRIALS FOR ALL CLASSES OF CARS.

BOMBAY to KOLHAPUR and back, via MAHABLESHWAR.

To be held on FEBRUARY 2ND to 5TH, 1908, inclusive 5 Challenge Cups and a Special Prize for Hill Climb.

GRAND AUTOMOBILE SHOW and MOTOR GYMKHANA,

ON THE MARINE LINES MAIDAN,

FEB. 24TH TO 29TH 1908.

Valuable Prizes and Medals for successful Competitors.

Full particulars and Entry Forms for Trials, Show and Motor Gymkhana to be obtained on application to

THE JOINT HONORARY SECRETARIES,
MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA,
Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

RELIABILITY TRIALS

FROM BOMBAY TO KOLHAPUR & BACK VIA MAHABLESHWAR.

SUNDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY TO WEDNESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

GENTLEMEN desirous of acting as observers or who would like to go as Passengers in cars taking part in the above Reliability Trials are kindly requested to communicate immediately with the Undersigned.

N. M. MARSHALL,
HONORARY SECRETARY,
1, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY,

No. 539 of 1907.

REJEKISONDAS BECHARDAS, JAMNADAS BECHARDAS, RUNCHOREDAS CHUNILAL and MAGONLAL CHUNILAL, all of Surat, Hindu Inhabitants, and residing both at Bombay and Surat and who lately carried on business in Bombay under the name of BECHARDAS NAGARDAS; adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed JEKISONDAS BECHARDAS, Jamnadas Bechardas, Ranchoredas Chunilal and Magonlal Chunilal, have been this day adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency, under Section 7 of the Act XI, and XII. Vic., Chapter 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said insolvents do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 28th day of December, 1907.

W. LANE,
Clerk of the Court.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY,

No. 2 OF 1908.

Re MAHOMEDALI ESSAJI, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan, residing at Bhajipala Lane, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed MAHOMEDALI ESSAJI, has been this day adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. IX of the Act XI & XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent, do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 4th day of January, 1908.

W. LANE,
Clerk of the Court.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd January, 1908, at 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Macrae who has resigned,
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE AND Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 7th January, 1908.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the Books of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders, at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

DUTCH & REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN BRANDS

ARE NOW ON SALE.

	Rs.	As.
Rissolas, per box of 50s.... ...	4	8
Operas, per box of 50s.	4	0
Flor de Lopez, per box of 25s. ...	3	12
Conamorl, per box of 50s.	4	0
La Marqueza, per box of 50s. ...	4	4
Cosa, per box of 50s.	4	0
Mexican Planters, per box of 50s...	4	8
Perla de Manila, per box of 100s,...	6	8
Reinatas (Real), per box of 50s. ...	7	8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

JAMES AND CO.'S RELIABLE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE, POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

THE Only AGENCY which keeps a perfect Register of experienced EUROPEAN and EURASIAN NURSES, efficient and certificated Domestic Servants of all Nationalities, Occupation, and Creeds, and supplies them wherever needed.

Special register kept of servants for Clubs, Regimental Messes and Hotels.

The Agency also undertakes to supply Clerks, Mechanics, Carpenters, Masons and Labours to Offices, Railway Cos., Mills, and Collieries.

Messrs. James and Co. have supplied servants when required and have given satisfaction.

(Sd.) CAPT. P. H. SAULEZ,
Office, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.

JAMES AND CO.,

COMMISSION AGENTS, CATERERS AND LOAN BROKERS. NEAR THE CANTONMENT HOSPITAL, POONA.

DR BISWAS'

MA[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

ANNUAL REFERENCE BOOKS, 1908.

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Containing an account of the Astronomical and other Phenomena. Information respecting the Government, Finances, Population, Commerce and General Statistics of the British Empire throughout the World.

Paper Covers...As. 14
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Contains nearly 2,000 pages of References.
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A Handbook to all the Questions of the Day...As. 8

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1908.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KUMBHAR LANE, BHULESHWAR.

Pursuant to the consent decree in suit No. 393 of 1906, Nemchand Melapchand vs. Vithaljee Meghji and another, and under instructions from Mr. Narsidas Bhucandas, the sole surviving executor of Mayne ram Dayaram, the following property will be put up for sale by Public Action by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 8th day of January, 1908, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Khumbhar Lane, Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 390½ square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the north by the property formerly of Nana Govindji Joshi and now Goswami Shri Mahalaxmi Vahooji Maharaj, on or towards the south by the property formerly of Laxuman Vasudev Bhat, now of Sra Vrijbhukbandas Atmaram, on or towards the East by the lane formely called Kumbhar Tookda Lane, now called Kumbhar Lane, and on or towards the west by the property formerly of Permanandas Laldas and now of Hargowandas Pranjiwandas, Lollubhai Pranjiwandas and Tribhowandas Hargowrndas, Trustees of Parmanandas Laldas, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 454, New No. 2360, Old Survey No. 315 and New Survey No. 431, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5019-21 and Street No. 2, 3 (1).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas, Solicitors for Mr. Narsidas Bhucandas, at 19, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Assur Veerjee and Sons, Agent, Assur Veerjee Mills, Ld., and on account and risk of Messrs. Ebrahim Nooroodin and Co.

550 bales each 400lbs. No. 12s yarn of Assur Veerjee Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Messrs. Bennett & Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Government Telegraph Stores, Wadi Bunder.

A large quantity of telegraph wire of sizes, castings, old ports, rail pieces and unserviceable stores, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

One nearly new 16 horse-power (Darracq) touring motor car complete with all accessories with original canopy at the top, very fast and strongly made, good for mail contractor, guaranted in working order. Cost Rs. 9,000.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.,

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

On SUNDAY, the 12th instant at 4 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Stables Company's yard, Byculla, the following horses belonging to the different Native States and sold as no longer required.

1. 1 bay Arab, 14—3, quiet in single and double harness, very handsome and is being ridden as an hack.
2. 1 handsome packkallian chesnut Arab, 14-3, 7 years, very fast in single and double harness, is constantly being driven in pair with No. 1 and is a good hack.
3. 1 dark grey Arab, 14-3, 8 years, quiet in single and double harness.
4. 1 bay Arab gelding, 14-2, 7 years, handsome hair, very fast, can trot 12 miles an hour, will make a good polo pony, as he has been ridden.
5. 1 Bay and-bred pony, 5 years, broken to harness, a good hardy animal, will do any amount of work and very showy.
6. 1 second-hand brougham, suitable for single or pair, in perfect order, lately used by Dr. Lyons, indispensable to doctors and nicely fitted inside.
7. 1 Madras made rubber-tyred gig, by Simpson, with moveable hood.

The above is now on view.

AUCTIONSALE of the Right of Selling Refreshments in the Refreshment Room in the Victoria Gardens.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 9-30 A.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Gardens Office.

The right of selling refreshments in the Refreshment Room in the Victoria Gardens.

For conditions of contract and any other information apply to the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, between 9 and 12 A. M., or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Girgaum, opposite Chira Bazar.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4-30 p. m., Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Owner :—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage standing thereon, situate on the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, containing by admeasurement 154 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the West by the property of Framjeekjee Ragabhasett, on the north by the property of Ruttonjee Shapoorjee Scarvai, and on the South by the property of Framjee Pattonjee [illegible] and the said premises are registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 127, and Assessed by the [illegible] No. 52, and are more particularly described in the Indenture of Conveyance thereof dated the [illegible] and made between [illegible] and the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the Auctioneers.

BENNETT & [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN
THE VERY WELL PATRONIZED
"EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH,
Which Exhibits EVERY NIGHT including SUNDAYS,
On the Maidan next to the Skating Rink,

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND PROGRAMME.
IN TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME
We will Exhibit
A DRAMA IN SEVILLE.

A very sensational realistic subject in which one can see THE MATADOR killed by the BULL.

THE DERBY RACE OF 1907
AND
FRIENDSHIP BETTER THAN RICHES.
(Very Pathetic).

With new wonderful films just received from Paris.

DHOBEE TALAO.

"EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAPH,"
at FRAMJI COWASJEE HALL,
EVERY NIGHT.

MAGNIFICENT PROJECTION PERFORMANCES.

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m. (S. T.)
SUNDAY MATINEES 5-30 to 6-30 p. m. where every person can take one Child Free.

PRICES :

Reserved velvet, 3 Seats,...	...	Rs.	5
" " 1 " ...	...	"	2
1st Class ...	...	"	1
2nd " ...	...	As.	8
3rd " ...	...	"	4

RECORD DU CINEMATOGRAPH.

Entire CHANGE of PROGRAMME and it is the first time we are introducing such attractive LIVING PICTURES. We beg the public to give their generous patronage, use their imaginative forces and kindly to judge our play.

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

	Films.	
1. Drama on the River (Sensational)	...	600 Ft.
2. Children's Reformatory (Dramatic)	...	900 "
3. The Slave's Love (Historical coloured)	...	700 "
4. The Shooting of Hippopotamus (discriptive)..		960 "
5. The Electric Belt (Comic)...	...	500 "

SKATING RINK.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH JANUARY,
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
Admission 2 Rupees.
Reserved Seats 3 Rupees.
Tickets to be had at RINK or at SOUNDY & Co.
THURSDAY, 9TH JANUARY,
USUAL DAILY SESSIONS.
FRIDAY, 10TH JANUARY,
HOCKEY MATCH, at 10-30 P. M.
SATURDAY, 11TH JANUARY,
USUAL DAILY SESSIONS.
MONDAY, 13TH JANUARY,
USUAL DAILY SESSIONS.
CINDERELLA QUADRILLE PARTY,
AT 9 O'clock.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,

POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.

Most Central Position.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,

LUCNOW,

AND

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,

KHURSHAED MUNZIL,

LUCKNOW.

The School year begins 7th January.

For Prospectus apply to—

THE SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, LUCKNOW.

ABDULLA & Co., LD.,

(of 9, New Bond St., London),

CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.

ABDULLA'S

CIGARETTES

DE LUXE"

Are the *Best,* as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suit during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY,

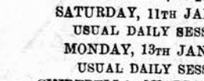
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT THE INDIAN AGENCY

Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office), BOMBAY.

BEWARE of

AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.



The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT,

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied a EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for [illegible] Joists, Rafters, Posts, Quarbhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Pole-bed Furniture, Fancy work, Cotton bale ribs, Jarrah Blocks, per ton of 50 cubic feet. Samples and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld., Hornby Road, Bombay

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee, it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Agent for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments. Pianos from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write :—Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

BICYCLE.—"CENTAUR" FREE WHEEL, complete with LAMP and all ACCESSORIES. In good condition, little used. Price Rs. 100. Apply to A. A. Webb, 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to Messrs. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Service. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. Rd., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and Sail Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAWN MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALMER and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Horaby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Best Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE." No. 6038 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget" etc. containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4 post Rs. 12-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively Foreign Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

RAJA DREN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mose Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1908.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING E

BILLIARD MATCH

AT WORLD'S CHAMPION'S OWN REQUEST PUBLIC EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

MR. STEVENSON vs. MR. BAJON H. DASTOOR (RETURN MATCH.)

8TH AND 9TH INST. AT 6-15 P. M. (S. T.)

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL UNION CLUB,

GRANT ROAD, NEAR BALLIWALLA'S THEATRE.

ADMISSION FEE—Reserved Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, Each Day.

Game 2,000 up.

Rs. 200 set a side for the winner.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain A Knudsen, will sail to-day for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Castalia, 4,081 tons, Captain F Blight, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Baron Dalmony, 2,503 tons, Captain J T Dodds, sailed yesterday for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Uganda, 3,498 tons, Captain J Farquharson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo and 41 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, 2,799 tons, Captain A Knuckles, will sail to-day for Hamburg &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Sirsaspore, Captain L F Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle on the Lyne, via Calcutta and Karachi in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain R J Rockford, sailed yesterday for Karachi &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N C o's steamer Waroonga, 1,600 tons, Captain H W Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi &c, with a general cargo 60 cases opium 350 sheep and 9 cabin and 124 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Prosperine ... Capt James.. ... R Navy
H M S Sphinx ... Comdr Litchfield ... R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth ... Capt A W Heneage ... R Navy
H M S Highflyer ... Capt O S Hickley ... R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ... Capt T A L de Bury ... R I Marine

FOREIGN NAVY.

Fylla ... Capt J S Ekeland ... Swedish Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JAN. 7

Alberto Treves	2448 Crowe	S C Italiana
Bucoros	7595 Hotchins	R A Willis
Caledonia	8539 Taylor	P & O Co
Dwarka	799 Moxon	M M & Co
Euphorbia	Steene	J M & C
Fernley	3471 Forgth	Bombay Co
Granley Hall	3585 Jones	K Nissen & Co
Hazeri	911 Le Meise	B & I S N Co
Ipswich	845 Pelling	Shaw & S N Co
Investigator		S Monnoyeur & Co
Kaia	570 Cole	M M & Co
Kirkleo	2175 Watson	W & A Graham & Co
Lawada	2124 Kilpatrick	M M & Co
Maharani	1864 McCabe	T Morrison & Co
Malta	30 9 Peters	N P ... P & O S N Co
Maragon	3379 Hodgson	R paling ... M M & Co
Nairn	2374 Lowen	K Nixon & Co
Nairung	3871 Thomson	T Morrison & Co
President	3087	A Strauss
Shah Jahan	2346 Davison	E Tejbhoy
Shah Nasir	2 3 6 Grant	Shah N S Co
Scarthee	2335 Cleary	W & A G & Co
Singapore	2735 T ylor	W & A Graham & Co
Waroonga	1600 Bamber	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel	Commander	Destination.
7	Singapore s	Taylor	Newcastle, &c
	Tyfjelia (Swedish Cruiser)	Ekeland	Carlskrona, Oct 30
	Waroonga s	Bamber	Bu reli, Dec 27

DEPARTURES.

Jan	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Kolobia s	Walker	Rangoon
	Lowada s	Kilpatrick	Calcutta
	Baron Dalmony	Dodds	Baltimore
	Uganda s	Farquharson	Rangoon
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Helios, Knudsen, for Bangkok
" Ehrenfels, Kuckins, for Hamburg, &c

The following vessels begin to load yesterday:—

Steamer Rohemia, for Trieste, &c
" Singapore, for Liverpool, &c
" President, for Zanzibar, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Names	From
1	Bombay Umballa	H A Veary	Torri Vuga
	Akrana	B J P Clowser	Rangoon
	G Apcar	D Morgan	Madras
	Schonfels	S H Belson	Hongkong
		T Denker	Hamburg

DEPARTURES.

Bangala	J R Alexander	Rangoon
Bengalee	W Adam	Java
Quoin	R H T Coope	Bombay
Sanctoria	W Ward	Bombay
Manipur	W Peterkin	London
Camberwell	J F Henderson	Madras
Blythewood	A McDonald	Rangoon
Lendenfels	G Kennaway	Hamburg
Brazilliana	T H Tobliu	Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—3,240 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—6 bales skins W and A Graham and Co
2,080 cwt myrabollams, Argoon Khimjee
Kybafela s—1 bale grass fibre, Jamshedji Ratanji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Mackintosh s—4 bales cotton, Ralli Bros 85 bales hemp K Visram and Co; 165 bales cottonfy, K Visram and Co; 1,008 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee and Comersey

Chupra s—73 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,535 cwt myrabollams, W Bechar, 114 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—2 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 110 bales cotton, the New Mofussil Co; 1,007 cwt myrabollams H Govindjee

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1,280 cwt mourseed 2,300 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers, 2,000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA

B Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 1,000 cwts linseed J Fakhiri; 15 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 47 cwts oilbanum, M J Jafferbhoy; 1,000 cwts linseed C Boggiano and Co; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros 1,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s— 50 bales hemp M Somjee; 100 bales cotton, Walterd Pavri and Co; 150 bales cotton, 6000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—1000 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros, 1000 cwt linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—1000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

FOR ODESSA.

R Rubattino s—650 cwts oilbanum E Veerji.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Bohemia s—1000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 2250 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peninsular s—92 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co: 40 chest opium E D Sassoon and Co; 4 chests opium M H E Ellias, 20 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peninsular s—40 chests opium, A E J Abraham; 29 chests opium C Bomonjee & Co; 40 chests opium C Ebrahim & Co; 31 chests opium David Sassoon & Co; 9 1-2 chests opium Pherozesha B Petit & Co; 30 chests opium E D Sassoon & Co; 11 chests opium A E J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Moyasi Maru s—900 bales cotton The Metsiu B Kaisha; 900 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Moyasi Maru s—900 bales cotton The Metsiu B Kaisha.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *January 6.*] [BOMBAY, *January 7.*

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	84 3/16		un chgd
3	do. Rentes ...	95 1/2		un chgd
3½	do. Sterling Loan ...	102 5/16	1/16	
3½	do. Govt. Securities ...	83 13/16		un chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...		25 7/8	1/8	
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	26 1/16	3/16	
Do.	in New York ...	55 7/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·17	1/2	
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·50 1/2	1	
Do.	do. do. New York.	4 85 5/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.		6	since 2 Inst	
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	5		un chgd
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 7/8		un chgd
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 3/4		1/8
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 3/4		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		4 1/8		un chgd
Do.	7-day Market Loans	4 1/2		un chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £350,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 25/32 unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Quiet.
Futures	...Easier.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Dull.
Total Sales	...7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500
Imports	... 8,000
Mid-Americans	...6·07 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...9 11/16—3/16

Future Delivery Prices—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·60 —01	5 61 —02	5·63 —01	5·64 —01	5·65 unchgd.
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·64 —01	5·62 —01	5·54 —02	5·44 unchgd	

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·75+04 | Declined early through weak cables and advanced later owing to expectation of a decrease in the movement.

Do. do. May 10·71—04

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	50,000 bales.
Do. do. last year...	54.000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	35,000 "
Do. to Continent	23,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·20 unchgd.	

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·75+04 | Declined early through weak cables and advanced later owing to expectation of a decrease in the movement.

Do. do. May 10·71—04

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—11 3/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of March 10·52 unchgd.
Do. do. May 10·93 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Karachi.—Nominal.
Red Karachi.—Nominal.
Tone of Wheat—Firm.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 20,40,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:-

Yellow Gujarat, per 413 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 56—Mar-Apl—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 51 Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp—Nominal—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45½ Jan.-Feb—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/16 unchgd.

Sugar—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 10½d.
Months of Shipment.—May—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 3s. 5d. Sellers.

ARRIVALS:—

"Tschmarie," "Imperator"

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Bundles Rs ...	Rs. 4,100	Muscat		
1 Bundle Rs ...	2,000	Linga		
1 Bundle Rs ...	1,000	Koweit	Nerbudda	M Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Rs ...	2,000	Bahrein		
1 Bundle Rs ...	1,000	Abbas		
1 Bundle Rs ...	2,050	Koweit	Nerbudda	M S Faraj
1 Case Sovs ...	22,500	Jeddah	Moshtari	B & P S N Co
2 Packages Sovs	30,750	Jeddah	Moshtari	H A A Reza
Gold Coins ...	2,342			
Rupees ...	1,400			
5 Bundles Rs ...	10,000	Basreh	Kola	Standard Oil Co of New York

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [7TH JANUARY 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Bank rate 7 per cent.

Exchange :—

There has been practially no change in the market to-day. All Banks were willing to sell at 1s. 3 29/32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15/16d. for demand Bank bills while for Credits there were still buyers at 1s. 4 7/32d. 3 months' sight. Private paper remains very scarce. Far Eastern rates are firm.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft ...	...1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7/32d.
Do. 6 months sight	...1s. 4 13/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	170
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	139 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	140
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	133

Government Paper :—

At opening to-day the quotations were Rs. 96 3/16 ready and 96½ for the settlement, but although business has been on a small scale the tendency of the market has been upward. Early in the day the settlement rate, on small buying, moved to 96 5/16 and later on to 96¾ at which there are small sellers at the close. Large sums of Dividend and Interest money are released at this time of the year and no doubt a goodly portion will find investment in Government Paper.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96 5
1st Settlement...	" 96 6

Bullion :—

Reuter advises a further rise in the price of Bar silver in London ready and forward being up 1-8 at 25 7-8 and 25 1-16 respectively. The New York rate is up 1-4 to 55 7-8. Locally the Market has continued to advance quotations closing firm as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Ls.	s.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	4	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	67	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	67	1	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	67	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

There was litte change in prices this morning, but the tone of the market was easier owing to the absence of enquiry. Little business has been done during the day and the market closes quiet at the undermentioned rates.

There was again only a very moderate demand at Colaba for ready cotton.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	272	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	265	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	230	Jan.
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	223	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	218	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	218	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	204	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ..	199/200	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ..	204	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	195	"
Fine. M. G. Bengals ...	190	"
Good Westerns ...	238	Apl-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	252	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone... ... ... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 61.000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
5·64 +04	5·65 +04	5 67 +04	5·68 +04	5·63 +03
J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	
5·68 +04	5·66 +04	5·53 +04	5·43 +04	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market for ready is easier but forward prices are steady. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 12 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... " 8 9 6 R. T.

RAPESEED—

The market is quiet but steady as under :—

Brown Cawnpore Apl.-May... Rs. 9 6 0 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet and prices are rather easier, with little demand. We quote :—

Sold White, 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	61 8 0
" " 75 p.c. ...	"	60 8 0
Black Kutni	"	55 0 0
White Havre... ...	"	61 8 0
Yellow Binganghat ...	"	63 0 0

Poppyseed:—

Apl.-May... ... Rs. 11 1 0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 34 8 0
Apl.-May ... ... " 35 8 0

Tone—Firmer.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 23 8. 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowrassed:—

Rs. 5 5 0

Tone—Quiet.

GROUNDNUTS :— Rs. 45 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May .. Rs. 5 6 0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,787 1/2
India	82
Indian Specie Bank	51 1/2

Mills :—

David	337 1/2	
Manekji Petit	3,180	Feb.
New Great Eastern	210	

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co.	320
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	265
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,017 1/2

Railways :—

Tapti Valley	420

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended yesterday :—

Cotton	2,0447 bales
Wheat	1,754 cwts
Linseed	180 "
Rapeseed	333 "
Gingellyseed	4,629 "
Poppyseed	nil "
Groundnuts	331 "
Castorseed	860 "
Rice	1,853 "
Myrabollams	7,927 "
Cottonseed	12,731 "
Mowrassed	146 "
Gram	2,723 "
Joowar	2,779 "
Maize	359 "

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

The following is the Directors' report of the Indian Specie Bank profit and loss account of the Bank as on the 31st December. The Auditors' certificate is also annexed.

The net profit for the half year after deducting rebate on Bills discounted &c. amounts to Rs. 2,09,793-10-11.

The Directors propose to appropriate the profits as under :—

In payment of interest at 5 per cent. to shareholders from 1st July to 31st December 1907 on monies paid by them...	Rs.	1,32,500	0 0
To be transferred to Reserve Fund which will now stand at Rs. 1 lakh... ...	Rs.	75,000	0 0
Towards writing off Preliminary Expenses	Rs.	2,293	10 11
Total	Rs.	2,09,793	10 11

The paid up capital of the Bank on 31st December was Rs. 71,31,820 but the average paid up capital during the period under review was about Rs. 53,00,000. The net profit is 8 per cent. per annum on the average capital.

The Bank has advanced Rs. 22 lakhs on the security of pearls consigned by dealers to our London Branch. The Branch has been able to sell Pearls of Rs. 24 lakhs during the past two months notwithstanding the dull state of the pearl market in London. All the consignments have been received from the Pearl Syndicate of R. B. Naginchand Javerchand. The advances have been made on the present low valuations of London Experts, and the Bank is covered by other securities as margin on those consignments

The Bank has commenced granting advances on cotton consigned for sale but the Directors do not think that large sums can be lent this year owing to the Small Cotton Crop.

AN invention of great interest and value to horticulturists is announced from Akron (Ohio). A local electrical engineer, named John Bedient, has perfected an apparatus which, he declares, renders flowers and plants of all kinds independent of climatic vagaries. He can, in fact, produce summer or winter at will, over a limited area. One of these extraordinary machines is now in operation in a garden adjoining the inventor's house, and although the weather is unfavourable, large numbers of summer flowers are in full bloom within its range.

CAN THIS BE TRUE ?

Our citizens may dispute facts, but they cannot disprove them. To add anything by way of an introduction to the opinion given below might detract from its value or lessen its weight. Bombay citizens can safely be left to draw their own conclusions based upon such convincing proofs. It means that it is just as it is represented to be.

Read the statement made by Dr. S. Goolamhusein, L.M. & S., Dispensary, 240 Musjid Bunder Road:—

I am convinced from practical experience that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are reliable for the cure of diseases of the Kidneys, and may be taken by the most delicate person without causing bad after-effects.

They should be taken at the first indication of kidney or urinary trouble as they are dangerous if neglected. They tone up and strengthen the kidneys, helping them in filtering poisonous waste from the blood, which cause backache, rheumatism, dropsy, urinary trouble and such other ailment that are due to weak or affected kidneys.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer someting else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

DOMESTIC OCCURRANCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FRASER—January 2, at Peshawar, the wife of Hugh Fraser, I. C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STOW—BENTON—December 30, at the Cathedral, at Lahore by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by Rev. C. H. Hemming, Karnal, Alexander Montague Stow, I. C. S., to Violet, elder daughter of J. Benton, Esq., C. I. E., Inspector-General of Irrigation, Public Works Department.

DEATH.

WILLIAMS—December 30, at Rawalpindi, Gladys Ada Mary, the dearly loved wife of the Rev. J. E. H. Williams, Chaplain of West Ridge.

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No Appetite?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Liver Sluggish?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Fever?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Neuralgia?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 2-32m., 2-46a. Low water, 8 47m., 8-23a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 3 p. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
The Empire Cinematograph, Framji Cowasji Hall, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 10th, First Quarter, 7h. 22·9 p.m.; Jan. 18th, Full Moon, 7h 6·9m. p.m.; Jan. 26th, Last Quarter, 8h. 31·3m. p.m; Jan. 4th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.; Jan. 19th, in Apogee, 7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, January 9.—Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m. Mr. Stevenson's Billiard Exhibition, Bombay Club, Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. St. Joseph's Foundling Home, Mazagon, annual festival, 5 p.m. Sassoon Mechanics Institute, lecture by Professor Sharp, 6-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 3-17m., 3-41a. Low water, 9-41m., 9-14a.

Friday, January 10.—P. and O. steamer "Oriental," with English Mails of 27th ult., due to arrive at 6 a. m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m; Sun sets, 6h. 18m.; High water, 4-6m., 4-52a.; Low water, 10-45m., 10-23a.

Saturday, January 11.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 18m.; High water, 5-1m., 6-15a. Low water, 11-52m., 11-36a.

Sunday, January 12.—1st Sunday after Epiphany. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 6-3m., 7-46a. Low water, 0 57a.

Monday, January 13.—Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 7-14m., 9-5a. Low water, 1-29m. 1-54a.

FATAL FALL ON BOARDSHIP.—Jamal Khalil, (40), a Mahomedan fireman on board the s.s. "Bucerous," while coaling on the tweendecks fell through a manhole into the stoke hole. He sustained serious injuries to which he succumbed on his way to the hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT—The body that was found on Sunday last playing near the railway lines between Ghat Koper and Vikhroli has been identified as that of one Ernest Livi a young surveyor employed on the new G. I. P. Railway survey. The deceased was on his way to Poona, where he was expected to join his new appointmenfment. It is believed he fell out of a train. At an inquest held, a verdict of death by accident was recorded.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—A three storeyed building situated in Suntoke Lane, Dhobitalao, was being dismantled on Monday afternoon. The supervisor in charge of the work, noticing that the west wall of the building was tottering, quickly directed several labourers to mount up the roof and remove the tiles with a view to lessen the weight on the wall. But before this was done the wall came down with a crash. The debris fell on a vacant plot but fortunately none was hurt.

USING EMACIATED BULLOCKS.—Yesterday before the Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Mazagon, presided over by Mr. H N. Javeri, a labour cart driver named Rama Dhondu was charged with using a bullock unfit for work and thereby ill-treating it. The police spoy who charged the accused said that the animal was thin and emaciated. The Court inspected the animal and discharged the accused, remarking that Municipal cart-drivers were using more emaciated animals than this and the Court failed to understand why the police did not bring up drivers in charge of such Municipal animals.

FATALITY AT A THEATRE.—A fatal accident occurred in Ravelin street on Monday afternoon, when a large quantity of earth and stones from one side of the foundation of the new theatre now in course of construction gave way. The heap was over twelve feet high and as the "debris" came down suddenly several labourers working at the foundation were hurried under its weight. They were extricated as quickly as possible, but one woman named Gangoo, (40), was found dead, and another woman had sustained a fracture of the right thighbone. Two other labourers who were also extricated from under the rubbish escaped with slight injuries.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeil, V. D., and Officers, the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March ...	Under the Double Eagle ... Wagner
Scene Ed Aria ...	Tutti In Maschera ... De rotti
Selection ...	The Belle of New York ... Kerker
Polacca De Concerti ...	L'Oiseau du Bois ... Thiere
Selection ...	The Bohemian Girl ... Balfe
Valse ...	Un Balsla Cour ... Fahrbach
Bolero ...	The Mulatier ... Southworth

DISHONEST FISHERMAN.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bodley charged Dharma Changia, a fisherman with the theft of a fishing net valued at Rs. 300, belonging to one Narayan Mathu, a fisherman. The evidence showed that the accused was the servant of the complainant. The net was found from the Chowpatti foreshore and on inquiry it was found that the accused had removed it to Colaba. The accused admitted having removed the net to Colaba but pleaded that he intended to replace it in two days. He was convicted and sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

PASTORAL VISIT.—A Thana Correspondent writes: His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun made his pastoral visit to the Church of St. John the Baptist, Thana, on Saturday, the 4th instant, but the local confraternities did not turn up, with the official robes, insignias &c., to receive the prelate, although the Vicar Rev. C. A. Pereira had announced the visit on the 1st idem and had asked the societies in question to officially receive the august visitor. The reason of this refusal is due to the parishioners grievance against the increased of fees in respect of marriages, funerals &c, not having been attended to, despite several representations. At the evening service the next day (Sunday) at which the Most Rev. Dom S. G. Pereira officiated, the police were stationed in the compound of the Church which precaution had never been taken in the past.

MORE MOTOR CARS.—Up to the present time Bombay has been credited with a readiness to adopt the new vehicle more willingly than Calcutta. But the City of Palaces is making up leeway rapidly, and the establishment of a new Company—Indian Motors, Limited shows that the wants of Calcutta are going to be energetically catered for in the future, A feature of the business of "Indian Motors, Limited" will be commercial cars, and special arrangements have been made to import chassis suitable for Postal Vans, Motor Tongas, Char-a-Bancs, and Lorries, while the bodies required will be constructed in the country. A depot has been opened at 1, Hastings Street, and the Company has taken over from the Bombay Motor Car Company the Bengal Agency of the well known "Daimler" and "Fiat" Cars. The first of these is undoubtedly the representative British Car of the present day, while the "Fiat" has established records in Continental Events which have never been equalled. There can be no doubt as to the large demand which is likely to spring up in India in the near future for cars of all kinds, and Indian Motors, Limited, appears to have been established at an opportune moment.

SUIT FOR PIANOS SUPPLIED.

IN the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of a claim made by Mr. Alban Voigt, of London, Aldersgate Street, against Messrs. Seymour Dove and Co. of Esplanade Road, to recover the balance due to him for the price of five pianos, supplied between September 1903 and October 1904. Mr. Rustom Wadia instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff Defendant appeared in person. Plaintiff stated, that he had neither received account sales of the five pianos in question; nor, if unsold, were they returned to him, as he had desired; but he had received some payments on account. There was a balance of Rs. 2,693 due to him: he had asked for it: but had received in reply, only, promises of payment. He had filed this suit through his legally constituted attorney Mr. H. A. H. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Co, his solicitors. Consent decree for the amount with interest and costs, was entered.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

1. It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers, will inspect the Corps at Santa Cruz on Wednesday the 15th instant at 7-30 a m.
All members are requested to attend.
Dress—Drill Order Khaki, Carbines and Swords

T. W. CUFFE, Major.,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

7 Tent P for the week ending Saturday the 11th instant.
To day Wednesday the 8th—Commanding Officer's Parade, Full in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, with Forage Cap.
Subject—Battalion Drill, Sections 91 to 100 Infantry Training 1905.
Thursday the 9th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m.
Friday the 10th—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p. m.
8 Inspection—It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers will make his annual Inspection of the Corps on Thursday the 16th instant.
Full particulars of time and place will be notified hereafter.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

374 DRILL

No 2 Company—Thursday the 9th inst at 9 p m 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Fort.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.

375 PROF. CLASS.

The proficiency class will be held at the B V A Club on Thursday the 9th instant at 9 p.m.

376 INSPECTIONS.

It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps at Aimar Rifle Practice at Middle Ground, Fort, on Saturday the 18th instant.

377 CORPS PARADE.

The Corps will parade at the B V A Club on Saturday the 11th instant at 2 p m and proceed to Middle Ground, Fort, for P Aiming Rifle Practice.
All members are requested to attend as it will be a complete Rehearsal for the 18th instant.

378 E E Co.

The E E Coy will parade at 6 30 p m on Wednesday 8th inst at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground and Oyster Rock for Electric Light Manning.

380 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to the E E Co :—
Sapper A G Greerson
" J Partridge

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

AFTER one of the many charitable performances which Mme. Yvette Guilbert has given, the priest of the village where it had been held entertained all the company at lunch. Mme. Yvette, the "Telegraph" states, found an egg on her plate, broke it, and ten gold pieces fell out. "You don't know my tastes quite well yet, Monsieur le Cure," she said. "I adore boiled eggs, but I eat only the white. I never touch the yolk, and I must leave it to you for your poor people."

A MESSAGE FROM MARS.
TO MOTORISTS :—
'Ring out the old, ring in the new
Ring out the false, ring in the true."
"But Ring the FULLER Minstrel in."
Fuller Accumulator, Latest improvements.
Fuller Battery,
Fuller Coil 20,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPLYING FEMALE MEDICAL AID AND INSTRUCTION TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

THERE will be a GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the above Association at Government House, on the 15th January, 1908 at 5 P.M.

Members are requested to attend.

H. COGILL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
HONORARY SECRETARY, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1908.

OUR SOCIAL PROGRESS.

In the centuries which lie ahead of us it will doubtless occur to someone to write a history of the social life of our present days, and to exhibit to an incredulous public our extraordinary social habits. The historian of those times will then make public the ignorance, the want of culture, the gluttony and the folly of the people of the twentieth century, and will congratulate his readers on the huge advance they have made in manners and morals. Histories such as these are all too few nowadays. Before Mr. Green wrote his history of the English people most of us knew next to nothing of the domestic history of our ancestors. Even now the subject is far from being an exhausted one. It was therefore a happy thought which prompted Miss Synge to compile *A Short History of Social Life in England* and thus present in an attractive and abbreviated form a record of the manners and customs of our ancestors from the time they first set foot in Britain. History on these lines is real history, and it is curious that it is so rare, while the dismal chronologies of the lives of kings and queens, of battles, and of the selfishness and pride of the "nobility" should, on the other hand, be so plentiful. "If" says Emerson, "a man wishes to acquaint himself with the real history of the world, he must not go first to the state-house or the court. The subtle spirit of life must be sought in facts nearer. It is what is done and suffered in the house, in the temperament, in the personal history that has the profoundest interest for us." In this view Miss Synge's book is particularly valuable, for it describes with much detail what was "done and suffered in the house, in the temperament, and in the personal history" of our ancestors. It shows, too, how widespread brutality and ignorance and selfishness has gradually given way to purer manners and sweeter laws, and paved the way—as each century must—for the advent of that "far off divine event to which the whole creation moves." Of a book of detail such as this is we cannot expect to give an adequate account. We can but touch on some of the more salient features in it and leave our readers to go to the fountain head for further knowledge. And we may say at the outset that some of the customs of our ancestors which have fallen into disuse might well be revived. For instance, a bride had formerly to make with her own hands the wedding cake to prove her proficiency in housekeeping. Again, an Act of 1531 decreed that any person, "being whole and mighty in body and able to labour," might, if found begging, be arrested, and if unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, be tied to the end of a cart and be beaten with whips and made to take an oath to put himself to labour like a true man ought to do. But apart from a few such instances, time has brought about beneficent changes. "Three blows with a broom stick" was considered a salutary punishment for a troublesome wife in the year of grace 500, and it is doubtful whether the number three was never exceeded. In fact women had much to endure, and not much to enjoy up to the sixteenth century, when they were still "beaten by their husbands for insubordination," and, says an Antwerp merchant who had lived long in England, "were entirely in the hands of their husbands, their lives only excepted." Later still we are reminded by our authoress that marriage was the *only* vocation for women. So deep-rooted was this feeling that Miss Fanny Burney was almost forced to burn her first manuscript because authorship for women was said to be "most reprehensible." When we read that in a girls' school of the period, pupils and teachers searched all available books to find the name of the Emperor of Russia and finally decided it was Mahomet, one can well understand that the amount of knowledge it was possible for young ladies to accumulate in those days made the writing of books by them most reprehensible.

Miss Synge has much to tell us about the horrors of medical treatment. Compared with the miseries produced by the gross ignorance of the doctors and surgeons of the middle ages other discomforts of life must have seemed trivial. Bleeding was the favourite primary remedy for most ailments and was supplemented by a host of disgusting prescriptions. Snails beaten up and applied to the feet for ague; a mouthful of nauseating smoke every hour for tothache "to coax out the worm" in the tooth; woodlice steeped in wine for asthma, powdered hen's dung for sore eyes—all these were common "remedies." Before vaccination was discovered the most popular treatment for small-pox was "a black powder made of thirty or forty live toads burnt to black ashes." Remedies for plague were particularly unpleasant. Here is one. Take the brains of a young man that hath died a violent death, together with its membranes, arteries, veins, nerves, and all the pith of the backbone, bruise these in a stone mortar till they become a kind of pap, then put as much of the spirits of wine as will cover three fingers breath, digest for half a year in horse dung and take a drop or two in water once a day." More attractive is the remedy for lethargy. "Shave the patient's head and anoint it with honey; the flies will so worry him that he will constantly strike out at them, which will cure his lethargy." The following writer can hardly be taken seriously. "In this book," he says, "I propose, with God's help, to consider diseases peculiar to women, and since women are for the most part poisonous creatures, I shall then proceed to treat of the bites of venomous insects." What a gulf separates the doctors of the 19th century from those of former centuries. It is hard to conceive what the condition of our ancestors was in times of sickness.

It is as hard to imagine what the condition of the people of the next century will be, when we find an eminent scientist writing today:—"Within the past few years the knowledge of the causes of disease has become so far advanced that it is a matter of practical certainty that, by the unstinted application of known methods of investigation and consequent controlling action, all epidemic diseases could be abolished within a period so short as fifty years." We still have far to travel before gluttony and drunkenness will be unknown in our midst, but Miss Synge's book shows how vast has been our improvement. It is interesting to be reminded that William the Conqueror ate with his fingers, and to learn that so "fearsomely greedy" were the men and women of the thirteenth century that a story is told of a man and his wife sitting down to a roast fowl and of the lady gobbling up the whole bird—"tearing it joint from joint." It was the custom a century later, when knives were used at table, for a man to bring his own knife to a dinner party and sharpen it from time to time on a whetstone which hung by his side. Ladies and gentlemen sat side by side "so that they might share the same plate." Table manners were still a little rough in the fifteenth century when forks were far from being in general use. "Do not return to your plate the food you have put in your mouth." "Do not offer another person the remains of your pottage." "Do not get intoxicated during dinner"—these were other requests of books of etiquette. The huge feasts of this century are a matter of common knowledge, but it will be news to most people to learn that as late as the eighteenth century "English tables were not delicately served." "The middling people," says a French traveller of the period, "have ten or twelve sorts of common meats which infallibly take their turns at their tables. I have always heard (he says) that the English were great flesh eaters; they nibble a few crumbs of bread, while they chew meat by whole mouthfuls." Drunkenness was a kind of epidemic in 1724. Retailers gloried in the announcement that their customers could be drunk for a penny and dead drunk for twopence. "This damned morality will ruin everything," said Lord Melbourne in 1840, when excessive drinking began to disappear "like magic" We have said nothing about the extravagant and curious fashions in dressing and the gradual improvement in its utility, of which there is much interesting information in this book. We would note, however, that while in the sixteenth century "it was impossible for a gentleman to dress alone," he can very well manage alone in the twentieth. Ladies, however, do not seem to have progressed similarly. We have no space to touch on the thousand and one other interesting details in this book. Readers must procure it for themselves to trace the gradual growth of mercy and pity, of good sense, of better manners, of sanitation and the increase of household comforts, and the rest, and see "strong Eros struggling through The dens of passion, and pits of woe, To sun the dark and solve the curse And beam to the bounds of the universe."

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

THE year 1906 was an important one in the history of Straits Settlements finance, for in January of that year was announced the fixation of the value of the dollar. The report on the year's trade, just issued, deals at length with the matter. During 1904 and 1905 there was considerable restriction in the circulation of the dollar, and this, giving rise to appreciation in value, caused considerable speculation on exchange. It was thought certain that the exchange value would continue to rise until the point was reached at which it could be fixed with safety, and all classes speculated for this rise. The actual fixation of the dollar, though decided upon in January, came into effect on February 29 on which day Ordinance 1 of 1906, authorising the Currency Commissioners to give notes in exchange for gold against telegraphic transfer in favour of the Crown Agents, was passed at one sitting, and an Order in Council published fixing, as above, the rate at which the Commissioners might receive gold for notes. From the date of the issue of this Order the demand rate continued fairly uniform, the maximum and minimum rates for the remainder of the year being 2*s.* 4 3-16*d.* and 2*s.* 4*d.*, respectively. Further changes were, however, in store. The first tender of gold to the Commissioner was early in March, and by the end of August the amount in their hands had reached £954,730. On the 14th of September another Ordinance was passed enabling the Commissioners to issue gold in exchange for notes and sell telegraphic transfer payable in London by the Crown Agents against notes received in Singapore. The sovereign was made legal tender in the Colony by proclamation of the 20th November under an Order of the King in Council dated 22nd October, 1906, the dollar, however, remaining the standard coin. This was followed by changes in the silver market. Bar silver continued to appreciate until the margin between the actual and nominal values of the Straits dollar became so small that Government sanction was necessary to a reduction in the size of the dollar in order that, if the margin disappeared, the Straits dollar should not leave the Colony. The reduction was duly sanctioned to the extent of twenty-five per cent., the fineness of the coin being retained at 900 and its weight reduced to 312 grains. Several consignments of Straits dollars were despatched to England for the purpose of being reminted in accordance with this decision, but none of the new dollars had been delivered by the end of the year. These dollars were, to a great extent, taken from the balance in the hands of the Currency Commissioners, so that as little inconvenience as possible might be caused to the trade of the Colony. In addition to using these balances, however, notes of the value of one dollar each were also printed and brought into circulation. There was therefore but little inconvenience on account of an alteration of the law relating to currency notes, which made the one dollar notes legal tender for any amount, and the consequence has been that the note has proved exceedingly popular. The excess of exports of dollars over the quantity imported totalled 1,456,552 dollars and was against an excess of 3,557,902 in 1905, but there was a counter balance of heavy returns of subsidiary coinage from China where it had been circulating, and the excess of this latter was sufficiently great to allow a withdrawal of 796,301 dollars. As a consequence of the rise in the value in the dollar and speculation thereon general foreign trade was unsatisfactory as regards dollar imports, the decrease being over one half per cent though export values rise by six per cent. The rise in sterling exchange of over fourteen per cent, however, resulted in a large increase in the sterling value of over thirteen and a half per cent in imports and twenty-one per cent in exports.

UITLANDERS.

IT may interest those who have consideration only for Indians in the Transvaal that there is an equally strong, though less manifest, antagonism to the British in South Africa. After at great expense the country had been conquered to avenge an intolerable situation, it was speedily given back to the same men who had produced the first situation. Today the "Uitlander" question is one which is daily gaining more attention in South Africa and it is gratifying to see that Sir Percy Fitzpatrick who is a colonist born, is continuing his campaign of denunciation of the efforts of the South African Party to make the anti-uitlander feeling still more acute. There is not much doubt as to the real meaning of those whose favourite cry is "Africa for the South Africans," though their ostensible meaning would be hard to explain for once people become electors and citizens of the colony, all are equal and, as Sir Percy Fitzpatrick has said, "there is no more villainous or mischievous doctrine than that of an older or permanent chosen few." The phrase is based on the underlying assumption that real patriotism and public spirit can only be found, or only exist in the fullest measure, in born South Africans; and this leads naturally to the implication that the newer colonists have no claim to be placed on precisely the same political level as the sons of the soil. In other words, the South African party are trying deliberately to revive the old Krugerite tradition, the essence of a superior political caste. The terms proposed for admission to that caste are doubtless more liberal than Kruger thought politic, but the desire for exclusiveness is virtually the same. If special proof be needed of this it is to be found in the bitter and unstinted vituperation hurled at the Government for giving increased representation to the large towns,—for this is the case, simply because the alleged natural right of the so-called permanent population to rule even though the new population should be in a large majority—still forms the principal article of the Bond creed. Sir Percy Fitzpatrick is endeavouring to stem, at the outset, that which, if allowed to continue, will lead to the third Boer War.

CALCUTTA'S WHITE ELEPHANT.

AN interesting moral which should not be lost by Bombay may be drawn from the pretty little squabble now proceeding in Calcutta over the building of the Curzon Victoria Memorial on the Maidan. This was a grandiloquent idea of the ex-Viceroy, and the design was entrusted to Sir William Emerson. Now that the foundations have been put in, it is discovered that the site will not sustain so huge a building as that proposed. Hence a plethora of reports, much chagrin and heart-burning, and no progress. The chief point to be emphasised on this side of India is the observation of the architects who were desired by the Expert Engineering Committee to report on the matter that "No edifice like the proposed Memorial, should be built in Bombay, Delhi, or Calcutta unless it be built with a steel frame. It is pointed out, too, that the Cathedral spire of Calcutta fell in consequence of a seismic disturbance some years ago, which reminds us that the Indian Capital is not peculiar in possessing a cathedral which is too much for the soil. Strasburg, the ancient Capital of Alsace, has a cathedral which, for beauty of design, is almost unrivalled, but which is nevertheless disfigured by one of the two front towers being only partially erected. When the towers were building it was discovered that the soil was giving way, and so for five hundred years the last built tower has remained in a dwarfed condition. It is fortunate that the warning of the Calcutta memorial has been given before it had been completed, as, had it subsided it would have cost thousands of pounds to underpin or restore it. The foundation-stone of both the Calcutta and Bombay memorials were laid by the Prince of Wales two years ago. Possibly neither of them will be built.

THE usual Drawing Room was held in Calcutta by Lady Minto on Monday night.

DR. RASH BEHARI GHOSE has returned to Calcutta from Surat.

THE "Indian Daily News" announces that it is appealing to the Privy Council in the Police libel case.

MR. JUSTICE MUKERJEE has been placed on special duty in connection with education in Bengal.

A LONDON telegram to the "Englishman" quotes common clean whole leaf tea at seven pence halfpenny.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Yeboshi Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 5th instant, and is due here on Friday the 10th instant.

THE Anchor Line s.s. "Scindia", homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 6th instant. The same Company's s. s. "Circassia", homeward bound, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 6th instant.

IT was reported to the Westminster Board of Guardians that the Bishop of Kensington had paid a visit to the workhouse, and suggested that some of the inmates should be provided with armchairs. The board decided to purchase twenty-four armchairs, at a cost of 7*s.* 6*d.* each, for their use.

THE Lord Mayor, speaking at the Pattenmakers' dinner, said he was astonished the other day to learn that he was a farmer. He received a letter from Vienna, in which the writer, after congratulating him on his appointment to his present office, offered to give him one cock and two hens in exchange for some of those he bred in his farmyard.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

The Imperial Bank.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, DECEMBER 20.

The Imperial Diet of Germany is in the necessity of deliberating on some plan of financial reform and, as matters stand, will find it a harder task than the proposed remodelling of the Stock Exchange Law or the new liberal codification of the Law of public assemblies and political associations. The present financial situation of the Empire is easily understood. The growth of expenditure was in the last few years more rapid than that of the Imperial Revenue, so that a deficit grew up that, as it was caused by ordinary expenditure, ought to be covered by regular sources of income and not by new loans. The logic of this state of things points to new taxes of some kind or other, and there is really no valid objection from an economic point of view. For the direct taxation as well as the indirect burdens of the German nation are considerably below the standard of most other countries and are well capable of an appropriate extension. The principal sources of revenue in other countries are the excise duties on spirits, beer and cigars, while Germany levies very little from these luxuries. Nor can it be doubted that Germany is a wealthy country, as may be easily proved by reliable data. The whole national wealth of the country is estimated at 12,250 million Lstr. the yearly income of German households at 2,250 million Lstr. On the average from 150 to 180 millions are annually laid aside by the people. In the ten years from 1897 to 1906 at the German exchanges 1,200 million Lstr. worth were newly invested in German stock (of which amount Bank and Industrial shares took up 340 millions), while rather more than 1,000 million Lstr. were invested in foreign securities. We thus arrive at the enormous total of upwards 2,250 million Lstr. or a yearly average of 225 millions. Of this, it is true, about two-thirds are practically reissues; but even 800 million Lstr. a year is a large addition to the investments of a nation. The value of all securities held by the German nation is estimated at 5,000 million Lstr. including about 800 millions of foreign stock. The amount of German banknotes was stated at the end of 1901 to be about 93 million Lstr. i. e. more than double as much as immediately after the Franco-Prussian War. The capital paid and deposited with the larger banks reached from 1883 to 1906 four times its original amount viz. 1,100 million Lstr. In the savings banks about 140 million Lstr. were paid in during the five years from 1900 to 1904, so that at present 640 million Lstr. are held by them for small creditors. Moreover, Germany receives between 75 and 95 million Lstr. a year in the shape of interest and dividends for her investments abroad, so that the excess of her imports over the exports is fully covered by this item alone. Now if there are such rich sources of national wealth and regular income of the subjects, why should there be any difficulty in solving the financial problem of the Imperial Exchequer? Could not the Government and the parties put on the screw of taxation a little more tightly? The difficulty is connected with the

PARLIAMENTARY TACTICS AND THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION OF THE EMPIRE.

The German tradition is that the budget of the Federal States is based on direct taxes, that of the Empire on customs and excise duties. The Liberals object to an increase of the indirect taxes on tobacco and beer that offer themselves as the best articles of consumption for new taxation, because the masses do not like to pay more for these necessities of German life and might turn their anger against the parties that extort more from the drink of the labourer and the pipe of the poor man. All Liberal groups in Parliament declare themselves therefore in favour of new direct taxes for the Empire. Against the latter proposal the Conservatives argue the requirements of the Federal budgets. In some States the taxes are very moderate, so that there was room for an Imperial tax; but others were already highly taxed and could not be burdened by new direct taxes. It is an old-standing Conservative argument that the great variety of financial and economic circumstances existing in the 25 Federal States was too great to allow a fair uniformity in levying taxes. In truth, the same variety speaks against the excise duties as well. For in the north the consumption of spirits is much larger than in the South, while in the South, especially in Bavaria, beer is the national drink. From all this the present difficulty is to find new taxes or duties that are not objected to by the poorer federal states and at the same time are acceptable to the Conservative-Liberal majority in the Diet, despite the declarations of one side against the direct taxes and of the other against new excise duties. There is no doubt that eventually a way out of these perplexing differences of opinion will be found; for as the material for new taxation is there, some compromise will eventually be arrived at for satisfying the financial wants of the Imperial Exchequer.

THE "JENA" EXPLOSION.

In a three days debate the French Senate dwelt on the remarkable Report of its Committee for enquiring into the causes of the disastrous explosion on board the French battleship "Jena" and the many similar mishaps of the French Navy in the course of the last few years. The result is that all these catastrophes are to be traced back to spontaneous explosions of the B powder and that the explosions were due either to the unavoidable vibrations of a sea voyage or to high temperature of the atmosphere or to the process of decomposition during a six years' term of preservation. Details were given about fifteen explosions on board of French warships, and nine catastrophes in French Arsenals and powder manufactories. The earliest of them dates back to 1893, very soon after the regulation B powder was generally introduced. By way of consolation some Senators gave particulars about similar accidents by spontaneous explosions of powder in other navies, viz. 2 in Italian, 3 in English, 2 in American and 1 each in Brazilian and Japanese battleships. "But," the spokesman of the Committee M. Monis said, "one country there is that distinguishes itself from all the rest as it never had any such accident or even mishap." From the statistical list of such accidents published by the Italian Captain Braveta in the July and August numbers of the "Revista Maritima" he read the last sentence of the summary "only one country escaped this rule of accidents and mishaps, viz. Germany." In defence of the French regulation powder General Langlois treated his hearers to the revelation, that a French expert returned from the last English Naval Target practices "extremely disappointed" ("extremement disappointe") and after a later visit to the German Navy was "really astonished at the results obtained" ("reellement emerveille par les resultats obtenus"). When, however, experiments were made at Gavres with German powder bought from the Combined Koln-Rottweiler powder manufactories and at Walsrode near Bremen, the French General added, it was found that as far as ballistic qualities go, the German powder showed exactly the same qualities as the French B powder, proving neither inferior nor superior. About the durability of the remaining portion of this German powder nothing could be asserted yet, as the time was too short for sufficient observation. The official Reporter called attention to the fact that the French Government monopoly for the manufacture of powder had a bad effect, because it was connected with a policy of making a dead secret of the composition of the Powder B. Officers of the French Artillery were obliged to study foreign manuals for the fabrication of explosives in order to get some elementary information about the French powder they are using. In Germany, M. Monis continued, the freedom of investigation accounts for the wonderful progress made, the keen competition of the private powder mills among themselves and against the Government manufactories acting as an effective spur for incessant exertions, as is clearly proved by the high durability reached by German powder. At any rate it is of the greatest importance from a military point of view, not only to keep the powder dry but to attain its stabilisation and to make it proof against spontaneous explosions whether they may result from abnormal temperature in the tropics or from the vibration of a stormy voyage or even from the electric Hertzian waves that are by some theorists suggested as the possible cause of many spontaneous explosions. That this remark applies to all armies and navies alike, goes without saying.

THE GERMAN IMPERIAL BANK.

The resignation of Dr. Koch from the presidency of the Imperial German Bank is due to his advanced age, of 73, and impaired health. Dr. Koch looks back upon a service of 37 years in the Imperial Bank and its forerunner the Prussian Central Bank. For the last 17 years he has been President of the Board of Directors in the Imperial Bank. In that capacity he placed four great objects into the foreground: the maintenance of the Gold currency, the proper adjustment of the rate of discount, in order to avoid over-speculation, the concentration of the commercial bills of exchange in the channels of the Imperial Bank and the extension of the current account system in German commercial transactions. Dr. Koch was immoveable in his conviction that the legal status of the Imperial Bank as a joint-stock institution under Government control had the advantage of combining the highest reliability with business-like elasticity. He was a staunch adversary of the advocates of Bimetallism, who in Germany are creditod with having profound theories of political economy on their side. His victory was complete, when with the withdrawal of the Thaler pieces the German gold currency reached its perfection and nobody felt any inconvenience from this demonetisation of silver. It is also admitted that no Government bank adjusted its discount policy so promptly to the fluctuations of the money market and to the requirements of the industrial and commercial life of its country. For reaching all aims the organisation of 469 branches of the Imperial Bank was carried through. The current account system of the Imperial Bank was taken as a model by other countries. Even in the course of the last year Dr. Koch stood in the foreground of literary combats about the financial situation and the necessary reforms. A great deal was expected from him for the forthcoming parliamentary debates about the renewal of the note-issue privilege of the Imperial Bank, about the new Cheque legislation and the parliamentary Enquiry into the state of the monetary, credit and bank system in Germany. Unfortunately the death of a favourite daughter this summer affected his health so much that he does not feel equal to the enormous strain of business awaiting him.

As his successor probably Herr Havenstein, President of the Prussian "Seehandlung" will be appointed, who, like Dr. Koch, was originally Judge in a Prussian Law court but went over to the administration of finances, about 17 years ago. As his principal business the continuation of Dr. Koch's system and the same attention to the whole economic world is pointed out in commercial circles.

THE LATE KING OSCAR II.

If King Oscar has been born in the station of an ordinary mortal, he would certainly have succeeded in shaping a splendid career for himself. In the first place he would have been recognized as an ideal representative of the Swedish race. This grandson of the Frenchman Bernadotte had the elevated spirit, the cheerful alertness and the self-relying eagerness of aesthetic productivity so often found with the better type of Swedes. Nor was any of his various artistic talents of a mean order. As a poet he combined lucidity and depth of thought with grace and elegance of metric form. Especially his cycle of ballads "From the Memoirs of the Swedish Fleet" has gained rare popularity with all classes of the Swedish nation. In a country where music is the favourite art, as in Sweden, it is not surprising that the King himself did not think it below his dignity to appear as a singer before his guests or to play the organ, his favourite instrument, in public. That a musician who is King by birth reminds us of the remote antiquity of this country of the Skalds, goes without saying. A Swedish peculiarity was also the habit of the King to address everyone of his subjects, from the Prime Minister of State to the peasant in the extreme North with the familiar "thou," thus reviving the paternal-democratic way of expression of medieval times. It corresponded to this habit that he declared every Swede to be welcome at his palace without any invitation or formal introduction. Though nobody who knew the King could deny that he was a man of distinctly aristocratic predilections, we can well understand that he has been often pronounced the most democratic Sovereign of modern times.

In his younger years King Oscar was of lively disposition and excitable temper, and in the full strength of his manhood, firmness of resolution and tenacity of purpose were his chief characteristics. But with advancing years the powerful figure and imposing presence of this giant contrasted touchingly with the mildness and self-effacing placidity to which he had educated himself. This acquired quality the whole world had occasion to appreciate when the political conflict with Norway arose four years ago. There was a time when a war with Norway was avoided only by a hair's breadth escape, a strong party in Sweden insisting on a wager of battle for the sake and honour of the King. Then it was the venerable Sovereign himself who admonished his champions to take the future of the whole of Scandinavia into consideration. For he was convinced that a war between Sweden and Norway, whatever the present result would be, must necessarily weaken the influence of both in the political affairs of Northern Europe. The separation of Norway from the neighbouring kingdom was the great disappointment of his life, and never was his attitude more heroic than during this crisis when he won it over himself to accede to the Norwegian demands.

By the breadth of his intellectual interests and tastes the late King could claim the title of a European fully abreast of his time. He had travelled extensively and was an ardent admirer of the Romantic scenery along the Rhine river, of the charming seaside at the Riviera and of the grandeur of the Swiss mountains. For France and French literature he had a natural predilection out of pious regard for his ancestors. But he also came forth as an English author, being probably the only Monarch who ever contributed an essay to an English Review. With German literature he was not only intimately acquainted, but translated some works of Herder's and Goethe's into Swedish. Thus we cannot be surprised that this king of a remote country in the North concentrated the sympathies of the whole world upon his wonderful personality.

L. ASCH.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the telegram from Rangoon, appearing in your to-day's issue, regarding the administration of the Telegraph Department in India, it is time to do away with the anomalous system in vogue in this country as compared with that in England. There, as you know, every additional word (after the first twelve words) costs a half-penny; whereas, in India, it costs an anna. That Mr. Newlands should characterize "the system under which the Indian Telegraph Department is now working as absolutely rotten" is an indictment of a very serious nature, indeed. The introduction of the four-anna telegram has increased, to an enormous extent, the traffic in this class of messages. It cannot be denied that the telegraph service does not now attract men of a good type, chiefly because of the more arduous duties to be performed, and the higher cost of living. So, with a lower tariff, an increased traffic, and a generally inferior class of signallers, it is not to be wondered at that "quality" is sacrificed to "quantity": and more numerous mutilations are the result. But, what puzzles one most is that service-repetition calls are seldom answered the same day, in the case of even such a place as Calcutta, which is connected by a direct line from Bombay. The head-office in India was asked for an explanation, but in vain. Only the other day, in a message of seven text words, five were transformed beyond recognition. Of course, a retransmission of the message was asked for. The repetition-call was classed "urgent," yet the answer thereto was received only on the following day. An expert telegraphist tells me that an hour is more than enough, if proper attention is given to the matter. There are three primary classes of messages, namely: State, Service, and Private: which according to the Telegraph-Convention must be transmitted in the foregoing order. Having discovered that the preceding order is not adhered to, the head office in India was written to. The explanation was that the classification was meant for the purpose of only charging the cost of messages. Accordingly, the "rottenness" of this indiscriminate handling of the above mentioned classes of messages goes on :—

Yours, &c.

B. A.

THE "TIMES."

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CHANGES.

Mr. Pearson to Assume Management.

EDITORIAL CHARACTER NOT TO BE CHANGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

It is officially announced that negotiations are proceeding for converting the "Times" into a limited liability company with Mr. Walter, as Chairman, and Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, as Managing Director.

The latter has reorganized the business management of the "Times," but its Editorial character will be unchanged. It will continue to be conducted on lines independent of party.

The arrangement will probably require the sanction of the Courts before it becomes definitive.

BULGARIA AND THE POWERS.

List of Outrages Prepared.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

Bulgaria has communicated to the Powers a long list of assassinations and outrages upon Bulgarians, in Macedonia, by Albanians, Turks and Ottoman soldiers during last autumn.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Opening of the Boundary Commission.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

A telegram, received in St. Petersburg from Tabriz, states that the Turco-Persian Boundary Commission has begun its labours near Urumia.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Indian Famine Fund Opened.

METHODS TO BE ADOPTED.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

The Salvation Army has opened its Indian famine Fund.

The proceeds will not be devoted to charity but to the sale of cheap grain, to loans and to aid the migration of the famine-stricken people.

MOROCCO.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

General Damade arrived at Casablanca yesterday morning and has assumed command.

WEATHER AT HOME.

The Two Extremes.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

Abnormal warmth has succeeded the frost most suddenly.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

The Test Match.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

In the Test match the Australian eleven were all out for 397 and the M. C. C. have made 159 for the loss of four wickets.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

Marylebone in their second innings made 282 for the loss of nine wickets.

LATER.

The fenish of the Test Match was intensely exciting, the ninth wicket adding 39 runs. Altogether a brilliant display of cricket was witnessed.

CANADA AND IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Lemieux' Views.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

Mr. Lemieux, Canadian Minister of Labour speaking at Vancouver, said he was of opinion that a solution of the Japanese emigration difficulty could be reached. The negotiations at Tokio, he said, were of a most friendly character.

THE COTTON LOCK-OUT.

To Commence on January 25.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The Committee of the Cotton Federation has circularized its five-hundred firms announcing the result of the lock-out ballot, and directing them to give their employes a week's notice from January 18th.

THE MISSING S. S. "MOUNT ROYAL."

Arrives at Queestown.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The Canadian Pacific steamer "Mount Royal" regarding which some anxiety was felt, has reached Queenstown.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

The death has occurred of Mr. Richard Vicars Boyle, the defender of Arrah in the Mutiny.

Mr. Richard Vicars Boyle, a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, was born in 1822 being son of Mr. Vicars Armstrong Boyle of Dublin. Not only was he the originator and chief defender of the fortified house at Arrah in the time of the Mutiny but from 1872 to 1877 he was Chief Engineer to the Govern ment of Japan. His services in India were rewarded with the C. S. I.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

Permanent Organization Suggested

BRITISH OWNED PLANTATIONS IN AMERICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

The Committee of the International Cotton Congress held its preliminary meeting at Manchester to-day.

Practically the whole of Europe, with the exception of Russia, was represented.

The Japanese Delegate is expected to arrive to-morrow.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The International Cotton Congress at Manchester has referred to a proposal to establish a permanent organization, including growers, spinners, and manufacturers, to the next Congress to be held in Paris, at which a large number of American delegates is expected to be present.

The Congress approved the principle of purchasing a plantation in the United States by an European Company.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Gandhi Suggests an Enquiry.

NATAL RESENTS BEING USED AS DUMPING GROUND.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that Mr. Gandhi, in an interview suggested an enquiry by a High Court Judge into the question of surreptitions immigration and the possibility of amending the Immigration Act.

Natal refuses to allow Asiatics to be dumped across the border though she will allow those voluntarily returning to India to pass through.

UNREST IN INDO-CHINA.

Influence of India and Japan.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

A telegram from Paris states that an article published in the "Depeche Coloniale" dwells on the dangerous spirit of political unrest in Indo-China, similar to that in India, as the result of the establishment of a Native Consultative Chamber.

The article says that the natives are possessed with the idea that France has granted semi-Parliamentary privileges from fear of the Japanese.

THE AMERICAN NAVY CONTROVERSY.

Revived by Mr. Roosevelt's Reprimand.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

Advices from Washington state that the Navy controversy has been revived as the result of the publication of letters from President Roosevelt and Mr. Metcalf sharply rebuking Admiral Brownson for resigning the control of the Bureau of Navigation because a Surgeon was appointed to the command of a Medical Ship in preference to an Executive Officer.

THE LATE MR. PUGH.

Reference in the Calcutta Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

In the High Court here to-day before work commenced all the Judges assembled in the Court room of the Chief Justice where Mr. O'Kinealy, Advocate-General, made sympathetic reference to the death of Mr. Pugh which left a vacant place which would be very difficult to fill. The Chief Justice replied in similar strain on behalf of the Judges.

The cremation ceremony took place yesterday and the ashes will be interred to-day.

THE DEATH OF MAJOR BRANDRETH.

Widow Arriving in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JANUARY 7.

Further details of the death of Major Brandreth Superintendent of the HosurRemount Depot, are that on Sunday morning, deceased went out to ride for two hours. Later a riderless horse galloped to the stables and on a search being made Major Brandreth was discovered lying in a lane vomiting blood. He was immediately removed to his residence where he died two hours later of hemorrhage of the brain consequent on a serious fracture of the skull. It is conjectured that the horse bolted with deceased bringing his head into violent contact with the overhanging branch of a tree.

The funeral took place at Matigiri Cemetery on Monday morning, all the subordinates of the Depot attending to mark their respect of their very popular Superintendent.

Mrs. Brandreth and two children are expected to arrive here from England to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS FACTORY.

Major Forester Walker Retires.

THE INVENTION OF THE CROSS-BAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JANUARY 7.

On the retirement of Major Forester Walker, Superintendent of Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Captain Lane, Deputy Superintendent, succeeds, with Captain Spalding, now in Madras and former Asstt. Superintendent, Harness Factory here, as Assistant Superintendent.

After a long and careful study of the best methods of obviating the difficulties hitherto experienced in the transport of harness Major Forester Walker, Superintendent, Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, has invented an improved system of securing a cross-bar of transport harness to saddle by a bolted loop in supersession of the old method of pinning and lacing. The cross-bar invention has been found to work very satisfactorily and has been finally adopted.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

Bombay Customs' New Procedure,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KRACHI, JANUARY 7.

With regard to the greater stringency to be observed in future by the Bombay Customs Authorities in the application of the Mercandise Marks Act, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce has expressed its endorsement of opinion of the Punjab Chamber that a representation should be made to Government with the object of bringing about a simplification of the provisions of the Act and of narrowing them down to what is actually necessary for the prevention of frauds. The Karachi Chamber in quite prepared to join in any such representation.

A SOUVENIR OF THE ROYAL TOUR.

Presented to S. W. Borderers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, JANUARY 7.

An extremely pretty and interesting function took place here on Friday when Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner in Sind, presented to the South Wales Borderers, (24th Regiment) in commoration of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess of Wales to Sind in 1906 and of the signal services rendered by the Regiment in connection with the preparations for their reception in Karachi, a miniature replica in silver executed by the celebrated sculptor Hamo Thorneycroft himself of his beautiful statue of the late Queen Empress that now adorns the gardens surrounding Frere Hall.

MR. STEVENSON THE BILLIARD CHAMPION.

Match Arranged in Cawnpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JANUARY 7.

Arrangements are definitely concluded by the Hazan Club for an exhibition game of billiards of 1,000 up between Mr. H. W. Stevenson, the Billiard Champion of England, and Mr. Mike Elias, Champion of India, to take place on the 22nd instant. Admission will be by tickets of Rs 5 each. The exibition will include a game of snooker, pool and fancy strokes.

DEATH OF THE RAJA OF NANPARA.

Victim of Cholera at Mecca.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 7.

News has reached India of the death of the Raja of Nanpara at Mecca from cholera. He was about 37 years old, and one of the largest Mussalman landholders in the United Provinces. On his father's death in 1901 he succeeded to the Raj, and after two years' unsuccessful management of his estate asked the Government to place it under the Court of Wards. Mr. Sladen, I.C.S., is now Manager of Nanpara. The Raja leaves no son, and unfortunately heavy litigation is apprehended over the succession.

SAD END OF A JOURNALIST.

Victim of Overwork.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JANUARY 7

Mr A. Atkinson, Sub-Editor of the Calcutta "Statesman," who arrived here on the 27th ultimo on sick leave committed suicide yesterday evening by swallowing a large quantity of phenyle; while it is supposed in a state of temporary insanity brought on by overwork. He was formerly well-known in journalistic circles in Madras having been connected from considerable time with the "Madras Mail" and the "Madras Times."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, 7 JANUARY 7.—Major, Hay, 108th Infantry, from England.
Major, Armstrong, E. York, Regt., from Burma.
Lieut., Twayne, E. York, Regt., from Burma.
Captain, Nevill, R.F.A., from Jhansi.
Lieut., Tollemache, Leicesters, from Belgaum.
Lieut., Benton, 105th M.L.I., from Karachi.
Captain, Molloys, Poona Horse, from Quetta.
Lieut., Willis, 31st Lancers, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES, JANUARY 7.—Major, Hay, 108th Inft., to Deesa.
Captain, Stewart, Gurkha Rifles, to Maymyo.
Major, Armstrong, E. York. Regt., to Maymyo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

Captain Davis, Registration Officer, Quetta, has been granted 8 months' leave.

Captain Leicester will carry out Captain Davis' work during his absence.

Colonel W. J. H. Bond, C.B., Divisional Supply and Transport Officer, Mhow Division, has been granted 60 days' privilege leave.

Hired Transport "Plassey" sailed from Bombay for Southampton on the 3rd instant with 33 officers, 33 Ladies, 27 children, 1,319 troops, 46 womeo, and 89 children.

SIR E. GASELEE'S SUCCESSOR.

General Barrow Suggested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 7.

The *Pioneer* says that the news received by this week's mail makes it practically certain that Sir Edmund Barrow will succeed to the vacancy on the Indian establishment, when Sir Alfred Gaselee retires on the 29th of June next. This decision will cause universal satisfaction throughout the Indian Army, for General Barrow possesses high military qualities, which fit him for superior command; while his varied experience will be of exceptional value in all matters connected with training of troops. His temporary relegation to the unemployed list will thus happily be for a very short period.

THE "Hindi Punch" Album of Cartoons is with us once more, and a very interesting hour may be spent in looking through them. The pictures may not be works of art, or even of great merit as pen and ink drawings, but they betray the fact that the artist is a keen student of detail and takes great pains to convey his subtle allusion. The year has been full of national items which lend themselves to the pen of the cartoonist. Swadeshi, of course, looms large, though not so large as last year: the riots which have invariably followed the trial of the babu, the Seditious Meetings Bill, the coming of the Amir, the departure of Lord Lamington, the Gaekwar's Silver Jubilee, Army Reorganisation, the Partition of Bengal, Mr. Naoroji, Mr. Morley, Mr. Keir Hardie, and the caucus are all facile subjects for the cartoonist's pen. The latter incident must have aroused the keenest ire of the artist, for he shows the "Boss of the caucus" and the ex-editor of our contemporary (whom he idiotically calls "the Boss of the Daily Chimes") rushing headlong into the abyss of "Unpopularity" in a motor car. The number is well up to the average; and some of the pictures would be very good if the artist would crowd a few less lines on to his stone.

NEW STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Unveiling Ceremony at Muttra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 7.

Sir John Hewett unveiled at Muttra yesterday a statue of Queen Victoria. The 15th Hussars lined the road from the Railway to the park, where the memorial is erected and also furnished the escort. The statue is by Mr. J. F. Williamson of Esher consisting of bronze on a carved sandstone pedestal. The canopy is of Jaipur marble obtained from the Makrana quarries. Both the canopy and the pedestal were constructed by workmen of the Agra and Muttra Districts. The statue overlooks the Agra Muttra road, the most frequented in the Station.

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 7.

The Lieut.-Governor of United Provinces visited Muttra on Monday for the purpose of unveiling the statue of Queen Victoria on arrival at the Memorial ground at 12-30 p. m. His Honour was met by the Reception Committee, who were presented to him by the Collector. The address was then ready by Maulvi Hashmat Ullah, the Joint Magistrate and Chairman of Memorial Committee to which the Lieutenant-Governor made reply and then unveiled the statue Sir John Hewett will open on Wednesday the Roads Bridge for passengers and vehicles which the East Indian Railway have constructed as part of their new bridge over the Jumna at Agra.

Mr. Dring, Agent of the Line, Mr Wood, Member of the Railway Board, with Mr. F. D. Formle, the Government Inspector of the Railway and a small party left Howrah for Agra on Monday night in order to be present at the opening ceremony.

RECENT ZAKKA KHEL RAID.

Further Details.

ANOTHER TRIBE RETURNS THE LOOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 7.

A Peshawar correspondent gives the following account of the recent raid:—"Another daring raid was carried out in the Peshawar District on Friday night last by a party of raiders believed to be Zakka Khels, and probably under the leadership of the notorious "badmash" and raider Multan. Shortly after eight o'clock they attacked the camp and transport depot at Jalozai situated about half way between Peshawar and Nowshera on the road leading to Cherat. In spite of the opposition of the guard stationed there the raiders got away with sixteen Government mules after having wounded two or three of the Mule Corps "drabies." Later when making their way back across the border the same gang attempted to loot the Serai at Multanni but people there were on the alert and were successful in defending themselves against the raiders. News of the raid was at once sent into Peshawar and a force of Police was dispatched in pursuit. A Double Company of the 57th Rifles was also sent out to Bara to try to intercept them on their return. Nothing however was seen of this raiders by them.

All mules which were carried away have since been returned by some of the Zakka Khels, who are not on good terms with ZakkaKhels and who refused to allow the stolen animals to be taken through their territory."

TROUBLE AT MYMENSINGH.

Attack on the Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

A Dacca telegram states that the story which has found publication in Calcutta of violence and the looting of shops by the Military Police in Mymensingh on the night of the 3rd instant proves on enquiry to be untrue. The Magistrate however has reported that a patrol of five police was attacked by some seventy Bengalis on the night of the 4th, but that no serious harm was done. About fifty arrests have been made and the matter is being further enquired into.

THE CHARGE AGAINST BROOMFIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA; JANUARY 6.

The case in which Broomfield is charged with train robbery was to-day transferred by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the Howrah District Court for trial.

THE CASE OF MR. BONNEY.

Hearing Adjourned.

IMPORTANT TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT.

After an interval of 85 years the Bishop of Calcutta opened his Metropolitan Court at his Palace, Calcutta, on the 3rd instant to consider an application which had been made by the Bishop of Bombay for a postponement of the cases of the Reverend A. Bonney and the Reverend Father Nicholson on the ground of his being unable to attend at Calcutta owing to ill-health. The Bishop of Bombay was not present or represented, but it was arranged his written application should be treated as if it had been made in person. Mr. H. A. H. Payne, who appeared on behalf of the Reverend A. Bonney and the Reverend Father Nicholson stated that while he did not question the grounds on which the application for a postponement had been made the indefinite postponement asked for and in fact any postponement would be highly prejudicial to his clients, especially the Reverend A Bonney and applied that until the hearing the Bishop be inhibited from preventing the Reverend A. Bonney performing his duties as Chaplain of Lonavla or taking any steps towards depriving the Reverend H. S. Nicholson of the Incumbency of Mazagon. The Metropolitan after hearing the arguments ordered that the case be postponed to the 18th of February next and that in the meanwhile all proceedings of the Bishop of Bombay be stayed in so far as they prevented or tended to prevent the Reverend A. Bonney ministering at Lonavla and also in so far as they might or would interfere with the position of the Reverend H. S. Nicholson as Incumbent of St. Peter's Mazgaon. The Metropolitan also intimated that if it could be conveniently arranged he would endeavour to hear the cases in Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF SWEDISH CRUISER

The Swedish Armoured Cruiser "Fylgia," under the Command of Captain J. S. Ekelund, arrived in harbour at 11-30 a.m. yesterday from Aden. The "Fylgia" left Carlskrona (Sweden) on the 30th October last, and visited Plymouth, Madeira, Gibraltar, Malta, and Aden. She is on a cruise, and after a stay of 13 days in Bombay harbour, she will proceed to Colombo, thence returning to Sweden. She possesses twenty-five guns and has a complement of 339 all told. She has three funnels, two masts, and is painted white, and has anchored opposite the Apollo Bunder. On entering the port she fired a salute of 21 guns to the British flag and 13 guns to the Admiral's flag, which compliment was returned by the Saluting Battery, as well as from H. M. S. "Hyacinth" by firing a similar number of guns.

THE Bishop of London has had the experience of being crowded out of his own house. He had agreed to open a bazaar at Fulham Palace, but when he arrived the crush was so great that he could not at first get in.

WEEKLY FAMINE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

The following telegram, dated 6th January, 1908, has been addressed by the Viceroy to the Secretary of State regarding famine.

Moderate rain fell during the week in parts of the Madras Presidency; slight rain in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bombay and Hyderabad; elsewhere the week was rainless. Rain is urgently wanted in Upper India and owing to its absence the prospects are becoming worse and distress is increasing in the United Provinces and Central India. The numbers on State relief are now, United Provinces relief works 68,404, gratuitous relief 32,928, Central India relief works 32,781, Gratuitous relief 1,897. No marked increase of crime or wandering has yet appeared in the United Provinces and the measures taken to meet the situation are adequate. The Bengal report is somewhat more hopeful than before, though rain is wanted badly and scarcity is apprehended in a number of districts in Orissa. The numbers on test works are still insignificant but over 3,000 persons, mostly women and children, are in receipt of gratuitous relief. 574 persons are employed on test works in Panch Mahals district of Bombay. The total number of persons in receipt of State relief in the whole of India is now 140,000. The area sown with wheat in British India is estimated to be 34 per cent. less than last year. In the Punjab and the United Provinces the decrease is 42 and 35 per cent. respectively. There is also a decrease of 37 per cent. in the area sown with oilseed. Prices continue to show a tendency to rise.

VOLUNTEERING IN UPPER INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JANUARY. 7.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce here has issued a circular letter with reference to the proposal laid before the Committee that a meeting should be held between the Cawnpore employers and the Volunteer Officers in order, if possible, to arrive at some arrangement whereby the interests of volunteering may be served with the least possible dislocation to business.

The Chamber's Committee, it is stated, fully recognise the importance of everything possible being done to prevent any serious decline in the Volunteer movement and are strongly in favour of the proposal. They moved, therefore, to suggest that a meeting for the above purpose be held at the Chamber of Commerce at an early date, and the hope is expressed that all interested will take the hint of attending personally or sending representatives.

THE "YUGANTAR" TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6.

Evidence was taken in the "Yugantar" sedition case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate here this afternoon; and an adjournment was made to to-morrow. The accused printer was released on one surety of Rs. 5,000.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY, 7.

The hearing of the sedition case against the Printers of the "Yugantar" was continued in the Police Court here to-day before Mr. Kingsford.

VICEROY'S ENTERTAINMENTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

A State Ball is notified to take place on 16th instant. Meanwhile the Viceroy and Lady Minto give a series of smaller dances including a fancy dress one to-morrow night.

INSPECTOR CRABBE'S MURDER CASE.

Trial of the Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, January 7.

A telegram to the "Empire" from Comilla records the opening of the trial before Mr. Haylett, Joint Magistrate, of two Mahomedans and one low caste Hindu, charged in connection with the murder of Inspector Crabbe on the railway near Chandpore. Two other Hindus have to be made King's Evidence and describe how the five moved along the footboard of the train and opened various boxes and portmanteaux without finding anything ivaluable and how they were interrupted in Mr. Crabbe's carriage by the entrance of the Saheb who seized one of the Mahomedans. A struggle followed in course of which the Mahomedan opened the blade of his knife with his teeth and stabbed the Saheb, the gang helping one another afterwards to throw the body out of the train.

MR. ALLEN'S CONDITION IMPROVES.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY, 7.

Mr. B. C. Allen continues to gain strength, but still has some rise of temperature in the evening.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION AND THE CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you allow me to acknowledge through your paper the result of the entertainment given by the Excelsior Cinematograph Company last Friday evening in aid of the Funds of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association. Including the sale of programmes, which realised Rs. 80, the proceeds of the entertainment amounted to Rs. 989. No charge for expenses has been made, on the contrary, the Excelsior Cinematograph Company have added Rs. 11 to this result and have handed over to the Nursing Association the round sum of Rs. 1000 as a donation.

My Committee desire to most gratefully acknowledge the receipt of this very handsome contribution to their funds and wish to tender to the proprietors of this Cinematograph their most cordial thanks for their kindness in arranging a special entertainment for the benefit of the Nursing Association. The committee's thanks are also due to the Colonel and Officers of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers who very kindly lent their band to add to the pleasure of the evening.—Yours, etc.

JAMES P. CHRYSTAL.

Hon. Secretary. and Treasurer, St. Geo.'s Hospital Nursing Association.

MAJOR B. E. M. GORDON, Political Agent, on leave, has extension of furlough until next autumn.

THE "Empire" reports the burning down of the residence of the Paro Penlogs in Bhutan,

Body of Nunkoo Mochi, cooly, has been taken to the Howrah Police Station from the burning ghat with a story that the man died from being kicked by a European ticket collector at the Howrah Railway Station. The matter is under investigation

BEFORE Mr. Asquith addressed the meeting at Nottingham, a number of women called upon him at his hotel, and wished for an interview. "Where are they?" Mr. Asquith, according to a morning paper, asked the hotel porter. "A hundred and twenty, sir," was the answer. "A hundred and twenty!" exclaimed Mr. Asquith in alarm. "I thought it was a deputation!" "Oh, I mean the number of the room, sir," the man explained.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE "DESMESNIAL" SYSTEM IN WEST AFRICA.

Messrs. Neill's Circular.

THE BUREAU'S MOTIVES.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

The disputes between French "concessionaires" and independent merchants of various nationalities trading in the German Cameroons colony are a further illustration of the dangers and follies of what is termed the "desmesnial" policy in tropical Africa, adopted, as is well known, in the French Congo, but happily excluded from the other French West African possessions. The controversy which has arisen is merely the repetition of the trouble in which our merchants were involved in the French Congo, whose case was abandoned by the late Government owing to political "exigencies." West African trade covers a wide field. Between the European merchant on the coast, or some little way inland, and the actual producer of the raw material which ultimately finds its way to the European factory, there is a distance often of many days or even weeks' march, and many intermediaries in the shape of the native middleman trader. The European merchant consigns a certain quantity of goods to the native trader. The latter starts off inland with his caravan, and may cover several hundreds of miles before he eventually returns with the rubber, or whatever it may be, which he has purchased in exchange for the merchandise entrusted to him.

Now come in the beauties of a "desmesnial" policy. At a given point in his peregrinations the native trader enters, probably unknown to himself, the territory of some concessionnaire, and finds the natives the more eager to "sell" their produce to him insomuch as they have the misfortune to reside in a territory handed over lock, stock, and barrel to a European syndicate, whose agents on the spot claim ownership over the produce of the soil and the right to compel the population to collect produce for them. The agents of the syndicate find out in due course what has happened and loudly protest against the "pirates," who have entered their territory and "stolen" their rubber. This is precisely what has now happened to German native traders in the French Congo territory, where the concessionnaires are waxing more arrogant with every year that passes. To what extremities their operations have reduced the French Congo natives can be realised by the reports of the De Brazza Mission and the recently pulished book of M. Georges Toque.

Messrs. Neill Brothers' cotton circular just issued reaffirms their estimates of this season's production and consumption of American cotton as 11,600,000 bales (maximum) and 12,600,000 bales respectively. With regard to the Bureau estimate of production Messrs. Neill declare that its meaning is perfectly clear:—"It estimates the yield of lint at 5,581,968,000lb., and expresses this in bales of 478lbs net, or 11,678,000, but calls them, for some reason of its own, 500lb. gross." With regards to the trustworthiness of the estimate, Messrs. Neill naturally believe in it this time, as it agrees so nearly with their own. They admit, of course, that the Bureau has almost always underestimated past crops, but they seem to endorse Mr. Gwathmey's ingenious suggestion that we need not add the usual 7 per cent to the Bureau estimate this year as the Bureau itself has probably already added this 7 per cent for at least two good reasons, (a) to correct the underestimates of the past, or rather the tendency shown thereby, and (b) "to assure the financial world both here and abroad that we have a very considerable asset for the gold that we have drawn from the other side." To this Messrs. Neill add the further suggestion that as the planters are now showing very remarkable ability to take care of themselves, it is no longer necessary for the Government to protect them by underestimates.

If such arguments and assumptions are admissible at all—and they seem to us to postulate in the most cynical way a deliberate juggling with statistics, which would disgrace the Government of a third-rate South American Republic—then it seems open to the bears to point out that they could be made to tell quite plausibly the other way. Thus, if the Bureau knows that the market customarily adds 7 per cent. to its figures, and if without any notice of the change it increases its official estimate by that amount, what is the probable effect? The effect is that the Bureau leads people to suppose that the crop is 7 per cent. larger than it is, or than the Bureau believes it to be, with the result that prices are depressed and that the crop, or a great part of it, is sold for less than it is really worth, and its value as an asset in international exchange is correspondingly depreciated. Those who suggest that the larger the crop the greater is its aggregate value forget that in the past some comparatively small crops have realised more—not per pound only, but absolutely—than considerably larger crops. For our own part, we attach no importance whatever to any calculation based upon the theory that the Bureau estimate is gerrymandered to serve an ulterior purpose.

The various associated chambers of commerce received a circular from the Executive Council of the Association calling their attention to the clauses in the new Patents and Designs Act affecting patents and designs wholly or mainly worked or used abroad. The Executive Council think it unlikely that the powers of revocation available in such cases will be very extensively used if reliance be placed merely on individual action, and they suggest that chambers of commerce or groups of chambers having identical interests "might with advantage appoint special committees to consider how far it may be desirable to call upon foreign patentees to assign good cause for using the monopoly granted by the Crown in such a way as to exclude British subjects from engaging in such enterprises." Local or central guarantee funds are suggested for prosecuting cases before the Comptroller or the Court, and it is contended that the existence of such committees and the successful prosecution of a few cases "would probably be sufficient to induce foreign patentees to work them (their patents) in the United Kingdom rather than run the risk of having their British patents revoked."

An interesting series of experiments to demonstrate the relative speeds of electric and steam locomotive trains have lately been made upon a six-mile stretch of the New York Central Railway. The two trains, identical in weight, ran side by side upon an ordinary railway track with easy gradients and curves of average radius. Both the steam and the electric locomotives were of the latest design, the former weighing 108 and the latter 90 tons. In the first run the electrically hauled train came in two lengths ahead, and reached a maximum speed of 57 miles an hour to the steam-engine's 50. The result of all the other five races was the same—victory for electricity. In the second run the electric train reached a speed of 60 miles an hour to the steam train's 53.6, and in the third run 61.6 miles to 56 miles an hour. In the last two trials the electric locomotive was run at full speed; with one coach attached its maximum speed was 79 miles an hour, and without any coach over 80 miles an hour. Had not the precaution been taken of shutting off the power when rounding curves a speed of 90 miles an hour would probably have been reached. The net result of these runs seems to be a demonstration that, the conditions being equal, a lighter electric locomotive will haul a load of given weight at a higher speed and with greater powers of accebration than a steam locomotive.

The electrical propulsion of ships, which was recently described in our columns as the next step in marine engineering, has been the subject of a paper before the Society of Naval Architects in Berlin, in which Herr Schulthes described two methods which have already been proposed and at the same time outlined a plan of his own. Of the two systems already proposed, one—the Siemens-Schuckert "mixed" system makes use of internal combustion engines for generating electrical power, with accumulators for use when required; the other—the Del Proposto system—uses electric power transmission only for half-speed and for going astern. For forward running at full speed the engines are coupled directly to the propellet. The author himself suggests that gas engines should be used for generating electricity in smaller vessels, but that for larger vessels steam turbins with electrical generators should be used. The German naval authorities have ordered a ship to be built on this turbo-electric system with accumulators as used in the Siemens-Schuckert system.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Inspection of Harbour and Lighthouses.

YESTERDAY the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, headed by the Hon. Sir Walter Hughes, the Chairman of the Trust, with a large number of guests including His Excellency the Governor and Members of Council and Sir George Warrender, Naval Commander-in-Chief, went out on their annual inspection of the harbour and lighthouses Owing to the works going on near the Ballard Pier, the party assembled at the Apollo Bunder at 11 a.m., and the British Indian Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Kola" and the P. and O. Company's tenders "Sewri" and "Gaekwar" were utilised for the purposes of the cruise. Sir George Clarke, accompanied by an Aid-de-Camp, arrived at the Bunder at the appointed time, and was received by Sir Walter Hughes, the Chairman, and the Members of the Trust, who were introduced to His Excellency and was escorted to the Bunder head, where the tenders where kept in readiness. For guests not arriving in time for the 11 a.m. tenders, a tender was kept lying at the Bunder till 11-30 a.m., ready to take them direct to the steamer in the fairway for the Kennery Light inspection. The early guests proceeded up the harbour, passing the Alexandra Dock Works, Victoria and Prince's Docks, and Mazagon, Sewri Reclamation-returning to the eastward of Cross Island through the shipping. The party embarked on board the steamer in the fairway at noon, and proceeded down the harbour past the Sunk Rock Lighthouse to Kennery Island. Luncheon was provided by the Taj Mahal Hotel on Kennery Island. For the convenience of the orthodox Hindu guests, special preparation had been made by Mr. Jugmohandas Dwarkadas, Chief Clerk to the Secretary of the Port Trust, which proved quite in consonance with their religious susceptibilities. The party inspected the Kennery Lighthouse, and returned via the Unattended Lightship and Prongs Lighthouse, reaching Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m.

THE PORT TRUST WORKS.

The total revenue of the Trustees for the year ending 31st March 1907 amounted to Rs. 73,07,196 and for the nine months ending 31st December 1907 was approximately Rs. 51,44,000 after allowing for a rebate of Rs. 5,45,000 from 1st April to 31st December 1907. The revenue for the nine months would have been Rs. 5,25,000 in excess of that for the corresponding period of last year but for the rebate granted by the Trustees on certain sources of revenue. The principal schemes now being carried out by the Board are:—(1) The New Docks; (2) The Port Trust Railway; (3) The Reclamation between Mazagon and Sewri; (4) Reclamation of land and construction of Timber Ponds at Sewri. Work on the New Docks has made considerable progress, and with the installation of more powerful pumps the water in the inner dam has been pumped out. Dam B at the north end of the work has been completed during the year, and work on the outer Dam C is well advanced. The rock drilling barges have been actively engaged in removing the Flagstaff shoal, and the work is progressing. Regarding the Port Trust section of the Harbour Railway, the line is now open for traffic between Sewri and Wari Bunder.

On the 23rd December 1907 H. E. the Governor of Bombay inaugurated the Mazagon-Sewri reclamation scheme by laying the foundation-stone of the wharf wall, which will bound it on the 3 sides facing the harbour. The total area of the reclamation, including that in connection with the new Timber Ponds, 622 acres and the total cost of the works is estimated at Rs. 143 lakhs. The Dredgers by means of which the reclamation will chiefly be carried out are now under construction in England, and will probably be working in a few months' time. The reclamation of land and construction of the new Timber Ponds at Sewri have made good progress.

THE GUESTS.

The following is a list of acceptances:—

His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor of Bombay.	
Aid-de-Camp-in-writing	The Hon Mr G O W Dunn
His Excellency Sir George Warrender, Bt C V O, C B, Naval Commander-in-Chief	Surg-Gen J P Greany, M D Brig-Genl R M Greenfield, C B Col G R C Westropp
Secretary Graham Hewlett, R N	Rev H Mould Major J H Dickson
The Hon Mr Muir-Mackenzie, C S I	Captain F P Rundle, R E Prince Boris Wiasemsky
The Hon Mr R G Barrow	Count Theodore Nieroby
The Hon Mr W L Cameron	Rev W F M Hamerton
The Hon Mr A C Logan	

TRUSTEES.

Sir Walter C Hughes, Kt, Chairman	The Hon Mr C H Armstrong
Mr Vijbhucandas Atmaram	Mr J S Brown, M Inst C E
Mr Navroji Jehangir Gamadia	Mr F W Bickel, Mr W D Sheppard
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt	Mr A S A Westropp

OTHER GUESTS.

Adam, Mr J	Jeans, Lieut-Col W E, I M S
Andrews, Captain S	Johnston Mr G R
Anderson, Mr W C	Kemp, Mr N W
Begbie, Mr J	Kent, Mr R J
Bell, Mr W M	Kodama, Mr K
Bennett, Mr T J, C I E	Liston, Captain W G, M D
Bettoni, Signor S	I M S
Blascheck, Mr H	Love, Mr D K
Boyd, Mr A E	Lucas, Mr W H
Brady, Mr W H	Macbeth, Mr J B K
Brandon Mr J A	Macdonald Mr James
Breul, Mr A	Macfadyen, Mr J B
Bricard, Mr L	Macdonald, Engineer, A A H I M
Byrne, Mr C H	Martin, Mr H
Carruthers, Mr L	Means, Mr J
Clare, Mr I	Meyer Mr O
Combe, Mr L	Michael, Mr C J
Cordue, Major W G	Milne, Mr J S W
Creswell, Mr I W	Milward-Bosun, Mr W
Co, Captain A, and Officers of the s s "Kola"	Molony, Captain
Dabeevich, Captain M	Moir, Mr G W
David, Sir Sassoon J Kt	Moore, Mr T D
Degrassi, Mr G	Mosse, Mr S M
Dennison, Mr E H	Murdoch, Mr J
Doderat, Mr W, I C S	Ostermayer, Mr G
Dudgeon, Captain	Pickard Chief Engineer
Editor, "Bombay Gazette"	P F R I M
Editor, 'Advocate of India"	Platt, Mr A
England, Captain M	Potts, Captain W F
Fachiri, Mr J	Price, Mr A B
Fairclough, Mr J	Price, Mr J H
Fitz-Gerald, Mr F H	Prior de Saone, Mr G
Forbes, Mr C H B	Proes, Mr E M
Foulkes, Mr W I A	Roberts, Mr T L
Frigita, Mr T	Robinson, Mr C B
Gahagan, Mr R H	Rogers, Mr J B Leslie
Gerard, Mons M	Sassoon, Mr

MAHOMEDANS.

Aga Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Mr
Ahmedbhoy, Hubibbhoy, Mr
A Hoossein, Mr
Editor "Akbari Islam"
Famjibhoy Currimbhoy, Mr
Famjibhoy M Chinoy, Mr
Gulamhusein Currimbhoy, Mr
Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Mr
Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr
Mahomedbhai Nanjee Khairaz, Mr
Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Mr

HINDUS.

Bhagwandas Narotamdas Mr
Chunilal Vijbhucandas, Mr
Chimanlal H Setalvad, the Hon Mr
Chaturbhuj Bhaichundbhai, Mr
Chaturbhuj Shivji Mr
Currumsey Damji, Rao Bahadur
Dayal Ganji, Mr
Dharamdas Tribhovandas, Mr
Goverdhandas Goculdas, Mr
Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, the Hon Mr
Girdhardas Jaithabhai, Mr
Gopaldas Bhivji, Mr
Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Mr
Harkisandas Narotamdas, Sir Kt
Haridas Morarji, Mr
Hari Sitaram Dikshit, the Hon Mr
Hurgovandas Moolchand, Mr
Jugmohandas Manmohandas, Mr
Jamnadas Narandas, Mr
Jivandas Pitambar Mr
Jugmohandas Vandravandas Mr
Jugmohandas Vurjeevandas, Mr
Kaliandas Keshavdas, Mr
Kalidas Mulchand, Mr
Keshowji Nathoo, Rao Bahadoor
Lakhmidas Bhimji, Mr
Lakhamsee Nappoo, Mr
Laximan Gopal Deshmukha Mr
Manmohandas Ramji, Mr
Madhowdas Trimbuck Javebhai, Mr
Mathuradas Gordhandas, Mr
Morarjee Cullianji, Mr
Meghji Valubhdass, Mr
Muckondas Rowji, Mr
Narotandas Bhagwandas, Mr
Purshottumdas Thakordas, Mr
Ramji Naronji, Mr
Rancholdas Thackersey, Mr
Ruttonsee Mooljee, Mr
Ranchoddas Tribhovandas, Mr
Tulsidas Keshavdas, Mr
Vallabhdas Chaturbhooj, Mr
Wandrawan Valji, Mr
Veerchand Deepchand, Mr

C I E

Vrajlal Bhagwandas, Mr
Vithal Purshottam, Mr
Valji Moolji, Mr
Walji Sunderji, Mr

FIRE AT A LIBRARY.

An Appeal.

We have received the following from the Secretary of the Universal Library and Literary Society at Godhra :—"You must have learnt through the columns of the widespread daily and weekly journals current among our people on this side of the Presidency, of the big fire which lately occurred in Godhra and enveloped the above institution in complete ruin and destruction. After the lapse of about a week, any intimation of it on our part would be but a jarring repetition of a sad incident. But the state of destitution to which the institution has been reduced calls for some active movement on our part for its revival so as to avoid the ignomony of having to close it up after it had once attained to a successful and promising career.

The said Library was purely a natural outcome of the youthful efforts of the advanced students of the District, viz., Panch Mahals, hopelessly backward in education. The institution was, in the eyes of its founders and supporters, unique of its kind in Gujarat inasmuch as it bore the stamp of an Institution of Students. It was ushered into being early in the year 1905 and partly with local help and partly with charities and rich endowments from cities in the mofussil its smooth working was ensured.

The so-called Students' Institution had just earned some reputation from the local public, and the public had but lately come to learn the utility of such an institution to keep themselves in touch with the outside world. There was just the time for its prime-movers to enjoy the fruits of their three years' steady work when in the midst of all joy and well-earned comfort their pet little thing was snatched away but too forcibly from them by the ruthless fire, which makes no distinction but rages free and wild. The late fire has left us to begin the work over again. Sir, we had got together a fair collection of the standard works in Gujarati literature and a small but splendid stock of English as well. But all our past labour has proved barren in a sense and we are left quite helpless in the matter. We therefore humbly and confidently approach your honour with hopes to secure some substantial aid in reinstating the Institution in its former state. Your charities in the cause of education and the maintenance of like educative Institutions is but proverbial. In this dire distress we count upon you as our main prop in restoring the Institution. We ardently hope to see it revived with your initiation and hearty co-operation in the interests of a folorn District.

Hoping this humble petition of ours will meet with due consideration from your generous regard and sympathy.—Yours, etc.,

DAISUKHBHAI LALLUBHAI SHAH, B.A.,
Secretary.

MANILAL HARILAL MEHTA,
VINAYEK WASUDEO MOGHE,
WAMAN SITARAM MUKADAM.

AMONG the lots at a sale by Messrs. Christie, of old china, was an old Bristol teapot, painted with the Burke arms, which was part of a tea service once presented by Champion to Edmund Burke. For this bidding started at 50 guineas, and in a few seconds reached the record price of 420 guineas, Mr. Harding being the purchaser. In 1871 the service was sold at Sotheby's, and the teapot then fetched £190.

THE death of Lord Hotham took place on Dec. 13 at 42 Half Moon Street, after a few days' illness which necessitated an operation. John Hotham, fifth Baron Hotham in the Peerage of Ireland, and an English Baronet, was the son of Rear-Admiral the Hon. George F. Hotham (brother of the third Baron) by marriage with Lady Susan Maria O'Bryen, eldest daughter and co-heir of the second Marquess of Thomond (a title now extinct), and was born in 1838. He succeeded to the Barony in 1872 on the death of his brother. The late Peer served in the Royal Navy, like the majority of his ancestors, and saw service in the Baltic and the Black Sea during the Crimean war The family honours, which have never yet descended from father to son, devolve upon his kinsman, Frederick William, son of the Rev. William F. Hotham (great-grandson of the second Lord Hotham).

BILE BEANS THE REGIMENTAL FAVOURITE.

SEVERE PAINS, SLEEPLESSNES, LOSS OF APPETITE, AND WEAKNESS CURED.

No one knows better than a soldier the value of sound health, and it is a splendid tribute to the efficacy of Bile Beans that so many of His Majesty's troops owe their efficiency in no small degree to their curative powers of this great medicine.

Private A. Winterhalder, a trombone player, No. 7552 Band, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Tidworth, Andover says :—"For several months I was a great sufferer from severe back pains. I had to do six weeks field training, but I was so handicapped by my constant suffering that I was completely knocked up I was unable to sleep at night, and felt very tired in the morning. My food (what little I could manage to eat) disagreed with me.

"I was persuaded to try Bile Beans, which did all that was claimed for them. They put me right, and since then I have enjoyed the best of health. I can eat and sleep well, and can march and play my instrument without feeling any undue fatigue. I have recommended Bile Beans to many of my chums, who have derived much benefit from them."

Bile Beans are a safe sound, and never failing remedy for disorders of stomach, liver, and bowels. They are Nature's own remedy, being composed of extracts of the purest herbs, roots, and barks, and quite free from the harmful drugs found in old-fashioned and ordinary medicine. When in barracks, or on field duty, don't forget that Bile Beans will keep you in the pink of condition.

TRY BILE BEANS FREE.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamps (for postage) to the Bile Bean Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample of Bile Beans.

Write Address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 8th Jan, 1908.

Bile Beans.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 6.

The Central Meeting of the 6th Divisional Rifle Meeting came to a close on the Wanowrie rifle ranges on Monday evening, when Lieutenant-General Richardson distributed the prizes. There was a numerous gathering of ladies and gentlemen present.

Before giving away the awards General Richardson, in addressing those present, said :—Ladies and gentlemen,—Some short time ago, but, I might mention, after the programme for the divisional rifle meeting was published, the Army Council communicated to the chief military districts at home and abroad some important changes as to the arrangement of programmes for rifle meetings. The objections the Army Council take to some programmes are (1) the discouragement of young soldiers by the admission of expert shots into competitions of an elementary nature, (2) the encouragement of a style of shooting unsuited to active service conditions, and (3) the retention of a style of shooting having little or no military value.

I think we are to be congratulated on having managed the programme for the Central Meeting, to which these objections do not apply. Every class of shot has had his opportunity and encouragement, and the scope of the local meeting has been considerably enlarged since last year, in that the championship matches have been fired off locally. This arrangement has been in every way satisfactory and the number of entries for the championship matches have been much larger than last year and the standard of shooting well up to the average.

The meeting, which has just come to a conclusion, fulfils what in my opinion, a rifle meeting should try to attain, namely, the encouragement, during peace, of the soldier to perfect himself in the use of his rifle under conditions appertaining as far as possible to war. This necessitates that he should not only be a good shot but that he should be able to range and accurately judge distances at moving disappearing targets. If we are ever to attain that degree or efficiency which all soldiers have at heart we must try not only to teach the soldier the use of his rifle on the range at known distances and at fixed targets, but also get him off the range where his vision is apt to become cramped, and by constant practice at more or less natural targets to teach him to judge for himself and act on his own initiative.

On the other hand we must not rush to extremes, as one is rather inclined to do with a new idea, and I do not think it would be a good thing to entirely eliminate shooting at targets at known distances. Too much of either kind of shooting would be detrimental, and a happy medium which it is so hard to attain, not only at rifle meetings, should be our object. That happy medium has, I think, been attained and, as I said at the commencement of my speech, every class of shot—marksmen, first class shots, second class shots and what we might style shikar shots have all had their innings. I think the idea of having a divisional championship cup to be won by the regiment making the most points at the meeting a most excellent one, as it stimulates healthy rivalry between regiments, which should be in every way encouraged, and I congratulate the Connaught Rangers on having won the cup in Class "A" and the 80th Carnatic Infantry on having done the same in Class "B," and also Subedar Ramchandar Mohite on winning the divisional gold medal, and Colour-Sergeant Pugh, Royal Scots, on winning the silver medal of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association and Lieutenant Graham on securing the divisional silver medal.

In conclusion, our thanks are due to the committee who have done their best and succeeded to make this meeting a success. It has been more especially to Captain Yeldham, honorary secretary, Lieutenant Bell, statistics officer, and Lieutenant Graham, range superintendent, who have worked hard to make the practical practices as near the real thing as possible, and to Lieutenant Adams, the camp superintendent, our thanks are also due and to those who have so liberally supported the rifle meeting with a donation of prizes.

This is the last rifle meeting of the 6th Poona Division that I may have the honour of attending and I wish to thank all the units for their loyal support. I trust that the 6th Poona Division Rifle Meeting will always maintain its reputation of being sound and practical and that the lessons learnt will be useful in war.

The distribution of prizes followed.

The following were the latest scores :—

MATCH 13, Class "A." Attack Practice.—Connaught Rangers, 135 points Rs. 32 and the Cup; Somersetshire Light Infantry, 98 points, Rs. 24; Royal Scots, 48 points, Rs. 12.

MATCH 13. Class "B."—80th Carnatic Infantry, 202 points, Rs. 22-6; 121st Pioneers, 145 points, Rs. 16-12; 114th Mahrattas, 117 points. Rs. 8-6.

MATCH 2, Class "A" Sharpshooters.—No. 2 team Somersetshire Light Infantry, 7 hits, Rs. 28-8; No. 2 team Connaught Rangers, 3 hits Rs. 21-8; No. 1 team Connaught Rangers, 2 hits, Rs. 6-8; No. 1 team Leicesters, 2 hits, Rs. 5-6.

MATCH 2, Class "B." Sharpshooters.—No. 1 team, 64th Pioneers 3 hits, Rs. 22 6: No. 1 team, Sappers and Miners, 3 hits, Rs. 22-6.

MATCH 3. Class "A" Distance unknown.—"C" Company, Somerset Light Infantry, Rs. 36; "G" Company, Connaught Rangers, Rs. 27; "G" Company, Somerset Light Infantry, Rs. 13-8.

MATCH 3, Class "B."—"G" Company, 80th Carnatics, Rs. 21-8; "B" Company, 80th Carnatics, Rs. 13; "B" Company, 114th Maharattas, Rs. 6-8.

MATCH 4, Class "A"—No. 2 team Connaught Rangers, 23 hits, Rs. 28-15; No. 1 team Worcesters, 15 hits, Rs. 21-8; No. 1 team, Somerset Light Infantry, 13 hits, Rs. 10-12.

MATCH 4, Class "B"—No. 1 team, 80th Carnatics, 19 hits, Rs. 25-8; No. 1 team, 114th Mahrattas, 16 hits, Rs. 19-4; No. 1 team, 114th Mahrattas, 16 hits, Rs. 19-4; No. 2 team, 80th Carnatics, 12 hits, Rs. 9-10.

Divisional Cup, Class "A."—1st Connaught Rangers, 67 points; 2nd Somerset Light Infantry, 67 points. The tie was decided on fewest number of outers.

Divisional Cup, Class 'B"—80th Carnatics, 81 points; 114th Mahrattas, 29 points; 3rd Sappers and Miners 25 points.

SOUTH INDIAN MOTOR UNION TRIALS.

The result of the above Trials are now to hand. The Trials took place during the Xmas Holidays, proving very successful and were certainly a credit to the Honorary Secretaries Messrs. Scovell and Logan. In the Presidency of Madras, where there are a comparitively small number of cars, that 18 cars and 3 motor cycles should face the start is no small achievement. If the Motor Union of Western India can have an equal proportion of entries for their Trials on the 2nd of February, Messrs. Marshall and Dawson should be happy. The run was,—1st day's run, Madras to Katpadi, 91 miles; 2nd day's run, Katpadi to Chittoor Ghaut and back to Madras with a hill climb on the Chittoor Ghaut, 131 miles; 3rd day's run, Madras to Chingleput *via* Mount and Conjeeveram and back *via* Poonamallee and Mount, 131 miles; Total 343 miles. The three days' run was on the whole uneventful. There were of course a few cars that failed to get through owing to mechanical troubles. Tyre troubles were somewhat less in evidence than usual. By the way, the Dunlop Company have every reason to be congretulated on their success in this item. The competition was divided into 7 sections, and cars fitted with Dunlop tyres winning five first prizes in the sections. This as a record will take a lot of beating, and proved if it were necessary the splendid wearing qualities of these popular tyres. The arrangements for the comfort of those taking part in the Trials were everything that could be desired and the successful carrying through of these Trials should do a great deal to encourage motorists in Southern India.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following races will be sailed as under :—

On Thursday 9th Sweepstakes for all classes, start at 3-15 p.m. Course No. 1. Entrance Rs. 2.

On Saturday 11th instant.

Ships boat race, start at 3-15 p.m. Course No. 39.

A. Class Handicap, start at 3 30 p.m. Course No. 34 and 29.

B. Class Handicap, start at 3-25 p.m, Course No. 39 and 2.

C. Class Handicap, start, at 3-40 p.m, Course No, 29 and 2 and 2,

D. Class Handicap, start at 3-45 p.m Course No. 39.

BOMBAY HUNT.

We were treated to an extra day's hunting yesterday morning, and a really first class gallop has to be recorded. Irla, about half way between Parla and Andheri, was the place selected for the meet. There were not many people out, but those who did take the trouble to come were surely most amply rewarded. The first jackal was found in the thick undergrowth close by the big stone cross on the Andheri Road at the end of Chuckla Lane, and somewhat of a ringing run was the result, our quarry being able to make good his escape, but it is difficult to explain how he was able to do so, for hounds held to the scent very well for some time. The Chuckla Groves had pre iously been drawn blank, and a move was accordingly made for the coppice hard by where the Tulsi Main Pipe runs underneath the Andheri Road. The jackal which we found here was one of the straight necked sort, which is always willing to try conclusions with a pack of hounds. The pack set off at a rare pace across a splendid stretch of rice fields in the direction of old Marole Village, and keeping to the right continued at the same great speed over the most excellent line of riding country almost to the caves, the course resembling very much the line the pack took at the early part of the run on the previous day's hunting. When approaching the caves however the hounds took a sweep to the right and dipped down into the valley beneath the caves. Across this valley, after having descended the steep slope of the hill as best we could, we had to gallop just all we knew to keep the plying hounds in sight. Instead of crossing the rough road which leads from Marole to the district of Vehar, the jackal set a course to the left, and the hunt was carved on along the top of a long range of hills. The going was of the best and the views to be obtained from these high hills—a veritable panorama of the surrounding country—were exceedingly beautiful. The waters of the lakes of Vehar and Powai, the former hemmed in by the huge stone bund glistened in the early morning sunlight. On the opposite side the white fishing boats out at Sea were in full view from Bandora as far as Borivli, and the great hill at Andheri and Mirr Fort stood out majestically in the charming scene before us. The district in which we were running is one not often visited, as jackals as a rule prefer to take the shelter of the jungle before getting so far away, but our quarry yesterday morning, plucky animal that he was, elected to keep to the open country as long as it was possible to do so. Finally on reaching the mountains which mark the horizon in the familiar view from the Jackal Club, there was no more open country left, and the hunted one had perforce to dive into these exceptionally densely wooded jungles. Hounds accordingly ran out of sight of the riders, and the whips must have had the greatest difficulty in collecting the pack together. At ten o'clock no hounds or hunt officials had returned to Santa Cruz, which will explain the great trouble the latter must have had in performing their very arduous duties. In all probability the jackal was able eventually to shake himself clear of the pack, but the necessities of a day's work in office made it encumbent upon the undersigned to return before hounds, though it is often a matter of chance whether one can again find hounds when once one has lost them in such dense jungle, especially when the pack get beyond the customary beaten tracts as it were of the country we are accustomed to ride over. It is difficult to speak in sufficiently high terms of the enjoyment this magnificent hunt gave us. Seldom indeed do we ever get such a great distance from home by keeping so love in the open country. If we had been running to a drag surely no finer line in the whole of the Salsette country could have been chosen. Firm grass lands, fences of all descriptions, pleasantly cool weather—what more could the Bombay Foxhunter demand?

Hounds next meet on Tuesday morning, the 9th instant at the Kennels, Santa Cruz.

JACKAL.

THE WEATHER.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 7th January was 30·075. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 6ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deh. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH JANUARY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 7th January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—The sky is clear at Sirsa, nearly overcast at Lahore and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air has become considerably drier than usual. Wind was westerly at Delhi and northeasterly at Rawalpindi, while calm was recorded at the remaining stations. Yesterday's maximum had been from 3° to 5° in excess of normal, while during night, temperature was 1° to 2° cooler at Rawalpindi, Lahore and Ambala and 2° to 4° hotter at Sirsa and Delhi.

United Provinces.—No cloud is reported and the air is drier than usual. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. Temperature during the day time has been nearly equal to average at Agra and 1° to 3° warmer elsewhere. During night, temperature was 2° to 10° cooler than usual throughout the district.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only ightly or moderately clouded and the air has been drier than usual. Wind was blowing from northerly direction at Karachi and from south-westerly direction at Jaipur, while calm was recorded at Jacobabad, Ajmer and Kotah. Maximum temperature had been hotter then usual and the night temperature had been nearly equal to normal at Jacobabad and 1° to 3° cooler than usual elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity has been in excess of normal at Bhuj and generally in defect in other places. The direction of air movement is north-westerly at Bhuj, south-westerly at Bhavnagar Para and easterly or south-easterly in most other places except at Dwarka and Indore where calm was recorded. Maximum temperature had been about normal or 2° cooler than usual at Indore and Neemuch and 1° to 4° warmer elsewhere. At night, temperature was 2° to 5° higher than usual at Veraval, Rajkot, Surat and Ahmedabad and 3° to 4° cooler at the remaining stations.

Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity is in defect of normal. Calms and easterly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. Weather both during day and night has been cooler than usual in most places.

Konkan.—The sky is clear at Bombay and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity has been in defect of normal. Calms and easterly winds prevail generally. Day temperature has been fairly normal at Mormugao and 1° to 3° warmer in other places. Night temperature has been 1° cooler at Ratnagiri and 1° to 2° warmer elsewhere.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is free from cloud at Malegaon and Aurangabad and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air has been slightly damper than usual at Belgaum and more or less dry at the remaining stations. Temperature both at day and night has been nearly equal to normal or 1° to 6° cooler throughout the district.

General Remarks.—Weather continues fine and settled over nearly the whole country.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke! "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts o. honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 28th December give the following detail.

UNITED PROVINCES.

No rain fell during the week and it is anxiously looked for prices exceed scarcity rates and are rising in several districts. Markets are sufficiently stocked and importation of grain from the Punjab continues. The demand for labour is generally sufficient. The spring crop is still being sown and irrigated. Germination, except in Dehra Dun and Garhwal, is good. Cotton is being picked and sugarcane pressed. Slight injury from frost is reported to cotton, "arhar" and potatoes. Poppy is doing well. Agricultural stock is in fair condition but overworked. Fodder is dear and scarce. There is no marked increase in crime.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Distress is increasing in extent and severity. Gratuitous relief has been sanctioned in the rest of the Lucknow Division, in the Mainpuri, Etah, Bareilly, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Banda and Jhansi districts, and in the towns of the Allahabad district in addition to the areas mentioned in previous telegrams. The area affected comprises the Fyzabad Division north of the Gogra, the Lucknow Division and parts of the Allahabad, Rohilkhand, Agra, Benares and Kumaon Divisions. The health of those on relief is uniformly good. Relief measures are adequate and private charity is active. No wandering or influx of beggars is reported. The numbers on relief are :—on works 68,404; on gratuitous relief 32,928; total 1,01,332. There are relief works in five and test works in ten districts. The districts with the largest number on relief are Gonda 22,643; Allahabad 22,099; Bahraich 15,619; Jalaun 9,832 and Mirzapur 9,089. Price—Sitapur 8 and Jalaun 8 1/2 seers; elsewhere prices are 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

"Rainfall *nil*. Prices of food grains are generally above scarcity rates except in Multan where they are between scarcity and warning rates; prices are still rising in many districts. The pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of "toria" are in progress; wheat and barley sowings on irrigated areas continue except in Delhi. The condition of irrigated crops is good to average and of unirrigated bad. The opium crop is below average in Lahore and Amritsar. The outturn of autumn crops and "toria" is average to below average. Unirrigated crops are withering in Hissar for want of rain. The sugarcane crop has been damaged by frost in Rohtak and Sialkot; rats are damaging the young crops in Ambala, Lahore and Gujranwala; grasshoppers are damaging crops in Lahore. Unirrigated crops have also been injured by white-ants in Ambala; "toria" has been damaged by "tela" in Shahpur. Cattle are suffering from over-work, cold and scarcity of fodder in Jullundur, Lahore and Sialko; their condition is fair to poor in Shahpur. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in Delhi, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Shahpur, Jhang, Multan and in parts of Gurgaon, Ambala, Lahore, Amritsar and Rawalpindi. Green fodder is not available in Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot and Lyallpur. The fodder supply is decreasing in Jullundur and getting dearer in Rohtak. The water-supply is insufficient in Delhi and Ambala.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain fell during the week. The condition of standing crops is poor on unirrigated areas and average on irrigated areas. Spring sowings are in progress on irrigated areas, but early rain is required to facilitate sowings on unirrigated areas. Sugarcane pressing continues in the Peshawar and Bannu district and the outturn is fair. Water in canals is sufficient and fodder is procurable except in parts of the Dera Ismail Khan District where cattle are in poor condition. Prices still continue rising and are :—wheat 8 7/8 to 12 1/2; gram 11 to 12 13/16; bajra 11 7/8 to 14; maize 12 11/16 to 18; and barley 13 1/2 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

Spring sowing continues in some places. Irrigated crops are on the whole fair; they are suffering for want of rain in Bharatpur and in the hilly and inferior lands in Kotah; elsewhere sowings have been generally raised. Cattle are generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient for the present. Food stocks are being imported. Prices have risen by nearly a seer in Dholpur; slightly in Bharatpur; and owing to imports have fallen in Jaisalmir. Elsewhere prices are unchanged. There is so far a sufficient demand for labour and the condition of the labouring classes is good.

CENTRAL INDIA.

[Report not received.]

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather continued clear and cold. No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops is almost completed and threshing and winnowing continue. Picking of cotton is in progress. Spring crops are generally in good condition and fair in Damoh, Betul, Drug and Akola. Germination is reported unsatisfactory in Raipur. More rain is required in the Vindhyan districts. Germination of wheat, gram and "ringni juar" which were sown after the recent rains is reported to be successful in Nagpur; but that gram in the Chhindwara tahsil is partly unsatisfactory. "Til, tur, masur" linseed and gram suffered from frost in Chhindwara, the Nerbudda Valley, and the Vindhyan districts; linseed has withered in parts of the Melghat taluk of the Amraoti District; wheat has been slightly damaged by disease in the Bharampur tahsil of the Nimar district. No insufficiency of work for labourers is reported anywhere. Fodder and water are sufficient but fodder is dear in Sangor; inadequate in Narsingpur; and becoming scarce in the Dhrwha taluk of the Yeotmal district. The prices of staple food grains have remained stationary in Jubbulpore and in all districts of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh divisions, but there was a rise in the prices of nearly all staples in Saugor, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Nimar and Chhindwara. Wheat became dearer in Saugor and Seoni by 1 seer; by 1 seer in Damoh; and by ½ seer in Chhindwara. The price of wheat in Hoshangabad and "juar" in Buldana fell by ½ and 1½ seers respectively; "juar" become dearer in Chhindwara by 1 seer and 1½ seers in Nimar. The price of gram rose by 2½ seers in Nimar; by 1½ seers in Hoshangabad; and by 1 seer to ½ seer in Buldana, Saugor, Narsinghpur and Damoh.

FEUDATORY STATES.

Rainfall *nil*. Harvesting, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton were in full swing. The condition of spring crops is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere. Rice in Kawardha and Bastar became dearer by 1 seer.

The Bambay report has already appeard.

The number of persons on relief are—128,182 an increase of 46,804.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comarkhadi and Dongri	1	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panasvadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Wadi	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total	3	1	88
Total plague deaths to date	141,699		
Same date last year	2	4	84

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
2	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

JANUARY, 7th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected
A	22	83	1
B	102	126	18
C	98	161	5
D	79	74	0
E	206	147	5
F & G	41	7	0
Total to date	548	383	29
Total rats killed			1,131

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE FATMA SASH.

If one were asked to give the briefest defination of the fashions of the present moment, the one word "eccentricity" would describe them exactly. The more daring the deviation from the conventional, the more successful the mode. I spoke about three weeks ago of the somewhat striking drapped sash, or ceinture; this is only one instance of this eccentricity. This same "Fatma" is quite the most successful innovation introduced this season, and many fascinating effects may be made with this, both in day and evening gowns. Here is the description of this idea, carried out in a somewhat modified form, but which looks excessively graceful when worn by the right woman. This gown is composed of ivorywhite mousseline de soie or ninon, and the long graceful skirt of the outline type. Instead of the actual ceinture are two draperies of crepe de Chine, which define the figure very perfectly, crossing one another in front and carried tightly round above the waist line at the back, where the ends are tied under a fascinating little Empire bolero of thickly embroidered opalescent bugles on net, and under this again is a square cut guimpe bodice of flesh-coloured tullee finished at the decollete with a tiny bugle fringe. This is one of the most picturesque and graceful gowns that has appeared this season, and for those who are tall and very slender there has been no more charming design for a long time. But discretion must be observed in choosing this mode, for from being extremely elegant it can very easily assume quite the opposite appearance. This in amethyst crepe de China and embroideries of a deeper tone would look very distinguished, and in black I can picture it even more delightful.

THE CORSET QUESTION.

Here again arises the enternal corset question, which must be perfectly moulded to the figure and yet must be absolutely supple. For great care must be taken that no suggestion of corset be apparent. Princess gowns are more popular for indoor frocks than ever, and the Fatma sash is easily adapted over this style, but care must be taken in choosing extremely soft and thin materials for this drapery. Velvet is much in evidence for these princess gowns and as this material unfortunately rather adds to the size of the hips, although very becoming otherwise, to all people, and ingenious method has been evolved by which the hips are reduced in appearance. This is accomplished by incrustations on the skirt of embroidered mousseline de soie reaching from the hem of the gown in long points to the region of the hips. It is astonishing how this gives length and slenderness to the figure. These incrustations are also applied in embroidered crepe or finely pleated mousseline. Many skirts are also draped, but this drapery is not of the usual kind that assumes the appearance of paniers or tunics, but a drapery that swathes the figure and defines the outlines quite as intimately as do the elskin skirts.

A BEAUTIFUL TOILETTE.

A gown that was much admired recently, worn by a bride of a few weeks, was a princess robe of pearl-white satin, over which a tunique overdress of old Alencon with wide Japanese sleeves, caught simply round the back of the waist with a scarf of Liberty satin, over the hips and knotted loosely about half a yard below in the front, the ends falling almost to the end of the skirt.

SURRA IN CAMELS.

"During the year," quotes the "West Australian" from the report of the Under-Secretary for Agriculture (Mr. A. Despeissis) "a good deal of concern and anxiety has been created, more especially amongst stock-owners, by the fact that a few Indian camels out of a consignment of 500 introduced from Karachi were found to harbour a particular micro-organism lately discovered to be associated with surra. The introduction of these camels was strongly recommended for the purpose of cheapening the cost of carrying goods from Port Hedland to the new goldfields of Marble Bar in the North-West of Western Australia. The Government of the day was induced by their advisers to agree to this proposal, and special permission was accordingly granted by means of an amendment of the stock regulations.

"The camels are pronounced by those who have seen them to be in excellent condition. They were accompanied by a clean certificate of health from the veterinary authorities at Karachi and came from a part of India where surra has not been in evidence for the past 15 years. They were, however, on arrival subject to a very close inspection. A further measure of precaution, for the first time adopted in Australia, of making a microscopical examination of blood smears, taken on glass slides, from each individual camel, revealed in the case of three of the animals the presence of a few trypanosomes. The Government Pathologist, Dr. Cleland, was thereupon commissioned to further investigate, and proceeded to the quarantine locality, remaining there several months making a though examination of the herd.

"As a result of this examination, seven camels showing the suspicious germs were destroyed. The animals were, to all appearance, in good health, but their temperature unlike that of others, showed recurring attacks of fever. During these periods germs were detected in the blood, resembling the Trypanosoma evansi, causing a disease known in India as 'surra.' Inoculations from the infected animals into horses, dogs, rats, and guineapigs have in several instances reproduced the fever in these animals with the appearance in their blood of the same parasites. For obvious reasons the horses were destroyed as soon as the fact of transmission of the disease was established. It was possible, however, for the Government Pathologist to keep some of the dogs, rats, and guineapigs under control without danger, so as to enable the disease to run its somewhat lengthy course. At the end of November one of the first dogs inoculated some months before and one of the guineapigs were reported to have succumbed to the disease. Some of the others died of exposure to the sun while moving camp. From the experience now gained it is safe to infer that the fact that the disease has not hitherto manifested itself amongst camels and other animals introduced into South Australia, and into the sister States, is due to the absence of the particular blood-sucking fly which in India and South Africa transmits the disease by means of direct inoculation. Owing to this fact the disease, one can reasonably infer, gradually died out in affected animals and no harm resulted.

"The action taken by this Government has averted what might have been a national calamity, and has also demonstrated how important it is to more thoroughly test on arrival than has in the past been done animals introduced from other countries where obscure stock diseases occur. The camels are still in quarantine, and will only be released when it is established without a doubt that they are free from any infectious disease."

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BY THE WAY.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

An interesting literary centenary has just occurred—that of the birth of John Greenleaf Whittier, on December 17th, 1807. Not the least interesting problem in his life was his persistent refusal to marry, in spite of the efforts of his lady admirers to find him a wife. This interested his contemporaries, and has also interested his biographers. The former questioned him on the subject, and this was his reply. Circumstances—the care of an aged mother and the duty owed to a sister in delicate health for many years—must be my excuse for living the lonely life which has called forth thy pity. It is some, if a poor, consolation to think that, after all, it might have been a great deal worse. My life has been, on the whole, quite as happy as I deserved or had a right to expect. I know there has something very sweet and beautiful been missed, but I have no reason to complain. There are some grounds, however, for believing that there was also another reason to which the clue may be found in the poem "Memories." "I hardly knew whether to publish it," said the poet of this piece. "It was so personal and near my heart."

LORD KELVIN'S DEGREE

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

December 17th, was the hundredth birthday of the poet Whittier. He is a poet—albeit of somewhat a slender quill—of whom it may with reasonable confidence be predicted that some portion at least of his work will survive until the centenary of his death eighty-five years later. Judgment upon his work has been much more uniform than on that of his great contemporaries. Indeed the variety of opinion in the latter case has been remarkable. No doubt if a show of hands were called for as to who was the greatest of American poets Longfellow would still have it. This would be due partly to the intrinsic merit of his poetry and partly to the circumstance that the generation on whom he cast his spell in their youth has not yet passed away yet there are critics who consider themselves indulgent when they concede that he becomes a poet in good earnest only when his theme is the sea, while in a book recently published he is frankly written down a "male Mrs. Hemans." Many would cast their beans for Poe. All they would do so who hold that the proper theme for poetry is not the "Thirty-nine Articles" but "apple blossom." Thus Mr. Andrew Lang writes that he is "the greatest poet, perhaps the greatest literary genius," of his country. Yet, "per contra," so eminent an authority as Mr. Henry James has spoken of Poe's "very valueless verses." Then there are the Whitmaniacs who would willingly carry their hero shoulder-high into the Prytaneum if the general reader would join them, but the general reader will not. He hears more of the "barbaric yawp" than of the prophet's shawm in Whitman. He sets him down as a "freak poet," freak in matter and freak in manner, and therefore for all the soothing and entertaining uses of poetry the mere son of a dead dog. Remains Russell Lowell. And people have not yet taken Lowell quite seriously as a poet. They have considered him as a brilliant man of the world rather than as a man of letters and if as a man of letters, then rather as a weaver of fine prose than as a poet. Yet as a poet his place is high. Poe—no ill judge—saw it, and placed him in respect of imagination next to Longfellow and "perhaps another"—the other, no doubt, being himself, although one wonders at the "perhaps." But Dr. John Brown roundly sets it forth that he is the greatest of American poets. In one of those expressions of opinion of his which bear every mark of being well weighed he says: "He is out of sight the greatest poet our cousins have yet sent forth, both in reach of thought and feeling and humour, and in general felicity of language and spontaneity."

THE MAN HIMSELF.

While there has thus been a confusion of tongues on the subject of Whitter's contemporaries, yet regarding Whittier himself opinion, although it has from time to time fluctuated, has fluctuated well within the two extremes. His best friends have hardly seriously clamoured that he should be crowned in the Capital, while his worst enemies have not dubbed him a male Miss Havergal. He has been pretty generally admitted to be very often a genuine though never a sovereign poet. In the lower grades of critical opinion he has especially been had in honour. He has found favour with the popular moralist; some of his work has crept into hymnologies, and many who are ignorant of the fate of "Old Floyd Ireson" knew "Maud Muller" by heart. The latter is, indeed, his most popular poem. But there are others of his, such as "Annie and Rhoda" and the fine "Sea Dream," quite as worthy of popularity, and would have got it but for the sub-prium expressed in the ill-rhymed but serviceable couplet beginning "Of all sad words." Indeed, the poetic element is so distributed throughout his volumes that one may open them almost anywhere and be sure to hit upon something good. Sometimes it is simple tale well told, sometimes a stanza cast in stately language or graced by some old Indian name full of the music Stevenson loved, and sometimes a curious felicity, as in the characteristic verse from the address to Brazil, which had recently abolished slavery.

POEMS OF SLAVERY.

It has been customary to contrast Whittier's poems on slavery with those of Longfellow, and the contrast brings out characteristic defects in each poet. That Longfellow had the abolition of slavery at heart there is no doubt. He declared his intention of writing a drama "Toussaint l'Ouverture" "that I may do something in my humble way for the great cause of negro emancipation." But the criticism of the "Dial" on the anti-slavery poems which he composed on shipboard after his third visit to Europe, that "the subject would warrant a deeper tone," is mildness itself. In truth, Longfellow's passionless description of things tragic and harrowing is one of the wonders of the world. One of his critics has likened him to those placid nuns who, in their conventual seclusion, with icecold fingers wrought into their embroideries the torments of the damned in hell. At any rate to turn to Whittier from the "Quadroon Girl" or "The Witnesses" is like a draught of chalybeate water after "rose wine of Cachemere." They are harsh with ethical and political and even personal feeling, and one hears the "crash of slavery's shattered locks" in them. That is not to say that they are to-day poetically alive. Along with the theme of which they treat, they have ceased to be of interest, and remain like the scattered wrack of a spent thunderstorm

FAILURE OF THE PROPHET.

Whittier's attitude to slavery suggests one of his limitations. However much of the reformer, he was nothing of the prophet. His fight against certain of the evils infesting his times was actuated by a patred of those definite and special evils, and not by such a superb vision of the future of humanity as cheered the heart of a Shelley or a Burns. Even when he looks forward to a time when war shall have ceased he does not attain to "vision." He has other limitations. He is if one may once more ride out the old distinction, far more the poet of fancy than of imagination. His love of nature is rather a love of the picturesque exterior of nature than a mystical intuition, like Wordsworth's, into nature's heart. Finally, he is not a philosopher. The sphinx has never once seriously taken him in hand, and his thinking at its deepest is a few traditional ideas simmering in an element of poetic feeling.

LIMITATIONS OF DEGREE.

Those defects, while they keep Whittier from being a poet of the first magnitude, do not keep him from being a poet. Moreover, he is to be classified with those poets who do not find themselves early. Wordsworth somewhere says that if a poet has not written something memorable by the time he is twenty-five he will never write anything memorable. Now up till that age whatever poetic work Whittier had done was not, whether in quantity or quality, worth troubling the compositors with. The gift, however, may have lasted the longer from having been late in coming, so that at fifty-nine he wrote "Snow bound." This poem is perhaps his "Pyramides." Its uniqueness is due to the peculiar accent of the feeling with which the past is contemplated, an accent which seldom comes into poet's heart until his singing voice is at least beginning to decay, whereas Whittier's voice remains mellow and strong and round.

THE "NEWS SHOP."

Those who are interested in the interior of the journalistic workshop will find something to their fancy in an article entitled "The Confessions of a Literary Journalista" in the Christmas number of the American "Bookman." In this case the "journalist" is a reporter, and his being a "literary" journalist means that his "forte" is not ferreting out news but making a good story of what has been ferreted out. He is a "star" in his kind, and says that he is trying to "cross over" from newspaper writing to writing for magazines. In telling his story he hits upon two points worth noting. One of them is the loyalty of a reporter to his paper. It is like that of a soldier to his superior officer. He is called upon to do things against which his natural sensitiveness and even his sense of decency revolt. He has to invade the privacy of women mourning their dead; he has to follow the criminal to the gallows or see him strapped to the chair and electrocuted, but he does not demur. He may pause to realise the difficulties, but not to consider whether he shall obey or not. Moreover, that considerations of personal safety are the last to suggest themselves he illustrates from his own experience. He was assigned to visit a wreck which was battering itself to pieces on a remote reef, and, as it was mid-winter and the ice-pack closing in, no sailor would venture to take him. When at last a skipper was found willing, the sum he mentioned was so large as to send the reporter to the telephone for instructions from headquarters. It was only when the message came not to risk his life in the venture that it occurred to him that his life also was one of the things to be taken into account. In illustration of the same principle he quotes the saying of a reporter who, discussing the case of a brother of the craft who had imperilled himself in a mining strike in Pennsylvania, said, "It, ain't horse-sense; a man should remember that he cannot deliver the story if he is dead or crippled." The second point is more striking. In passing over into a more difficult type of literary work he naturally asks himself how far his newspaper experience has been a preparation for it. The answer is the interesting thing. It has partly fitted and partly unfitted him. For one thing, it has given him a knowledge of the love of many callings and made him a "Decameron of those stories which never get into print and are far more useful to the novelist and essayist than those which do." But, on the other hand, it has trained him to look upon those things "objectively." That is, it has habituated him to relate them to one another, and not to view each action as a manifestation of the state of mind of him who did it. "Not very wide experience," he concludes, "but very much meditation and fulness of the life within, gives that subjective imagination which makes a writer understand not how the murderer acts when he pulls the trigger, but how he feels; not what the lover says when love is fulfilled, but what he thinks. That wealth of detail, then, is a constructive force; that habit of objective observation a destructive one."

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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone London.

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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT MEMONWADA ROAD NEAR CHUKLA STREET.

High Court Suit No. 319 of 1900.

Mahomed Haji Esmail and others.....Plaintiffs,

vs.

Khatizabai and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 8th day of January, 1908, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following immovable properties at the respective times below mentioned.

LOT NO. 1 AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Memonwada Road at Chukla Street, on the East side thereof, outside the Fort in the city and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 22 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length, or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street Nos. 38, 40 and Ward No. 625-626, 1—4 and bounded as follows:—

On the East by the Memonwada Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Haji Isaac Cassum and on the South by the property of Hassam Ajum.

LOT NO. 2 AT 5 P. M. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenament or dwellinghouse, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Memonwada Road, on the East side thereof, outside the Fort in the City and Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 12 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street Nos. 50-52 and bounded on the East by Memonwada Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Ahmed Sulleybhoy Munshi and on the south by the property of Esmail Ebrahimji.

LOT NO. 3 AT 5-30 P. M. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Memonwada Road, on the West side thereof, outside the Fort, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 22 feet in breadth and 50 feet in length or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 72-77 and Ward No. 562 (2) and bounded on the East by the Bhajipala Road, on the West by the Memonwada Road, on the North by the property of Bachubai, widow of Nathoo Deoji, and on the South by the property of Ismail Ahmed Munshi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chotubhai, Attorneys for the Receiver therein, at their Office at Esplanade Road or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. D. V. SADHALE & CO., BOOK SELLERS, KALBADEVI, NEXT TO POST OFFICE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver appointed in suit No. 296 of 1907 (Vinayek Vishnu vs. Sawlaram Mahadev), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place in one lot THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th January, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the entire stock-in-trade of Messrs. D. V. Sadhale & Co., Booksellers, consisting of new books relating to English literature, history, poetry, mathematics, geography, dictionaries, novels, Chemistry, Pitman's shorthand books, maps, school books, copy books, etc., also glass doors, cupboards, show cases, tables, chairs, gas lamps, etc.

An inventory of the above may be seen at Messrs Dinshaw and Dharamsey, Solicitors, Hornby Road, Fort, or at the Rooms of the auctioneers.

The books are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF METALS, such as Cupro nickel, old envelopes, Cupro nickel old pig, gunmetal old pig, gunmetal old scrap, and lead pig mixed and cable winding apparatus, Smith's bellows, and a considerable quantity of miscellaneous unserviceable stores, at the Castle Park Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions, from the Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Castle Park, Fort, Bombay, a large quantity of different kinds of metals such as Cupro Nickel old envelopes, Cupro nickel old pig, gunmetal old pig, gunmetal old scrap, lead pig mixed, metal bell, metal white and Phosphor bronze scrap gunmetal and cable winding apparatus, Smith's bellows, grindstones, and also a large quantity of old leather canvas rope, oil drums, axes, pickheads, shovels and other miscellaneous articles.

The purchasers of stores shall pay cash and remove the lots the same day and the purchasers of metals shall pay a deposit of 50 per cent. and pay the balance and clear the lots within 2 days from the date of the acceptance of offers.

On SUNDAY, the 12th Inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Kuvar House (1st floor close to Tram Terminus, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design by Deoji Canji, Brestaur and other such as dining table, chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumb-waiters, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk velvet, side and corner cabinets, marble topped tables and teapoys, cottage piano, large writing tables, ornament stands, Jardiniers, hatstand, bedstead, single and double mirror door almiras, marble top dressing and washhand table, clothes press, chest of drawers, glassware, crockeryware, plated-ware, wind-proof-lamps, pictures, table-ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of J. A. Archibald, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Carriages, Horses and Motor-Car.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq. Receiver, appointed in suit No. 975 of 1907 (Mahomed-bin-Hosan Matar vs. Goolabchand Huechand Ghelabhai) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY the 13th Instant at 3 p. m., (S. T.)

2 Carriages, 2 grey horses and 1 Motor-car. Detailed particulars will appear hereafter.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Pianos, by different makers, Band instruments, and Shop furniture and Good Will of Messrs. Seymour Dove and Co.

On TUESDAY the 14th January 1908 at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagees in possession the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Seymour Dove and Co. consisting of—

Cottage Grand and Square Pianos, G. W. Menzel, E and B's Julius Furich, Squire etc., makers, violins, mandolins, trombons, cornets, clarionets, piccolos, flutes, banjos, E and B Flat Bases, brass clarionets and all accessories, all kinds of instruments for Military and Brass bands, autoharps, accordians, tambourines, castgnats, penny whistles, music of all kinds for piano, violin, mandoline, etc. Glass door show cases, class hanging cases, glass cupboards, counters, office table, chairs, gas light, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PIANOS AND MUSICAL BOXES, ETC.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji & Co's Auction Rooms by order of the concerned several cottage and square and semigrand pianos by Schiedmayer and Sohne, Marcks & Co., Rose & Co., Soundy & Co., upright piano harmonium by Marks & Co., Crown American piano of many tones, harmonious, musical boxes playing Hindustani, operatic, orchestral English and Indian airs, symphoniums, manual organs.

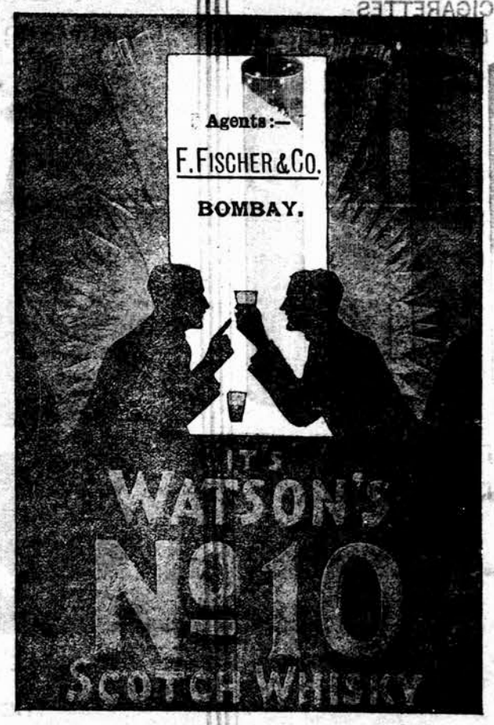
The above are on view.

On FRIDAY, the 17th Instant, at 2-30 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Punjab National Bank, the valuable and neat French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, by Devji Canji, Breslaur and others, such as sliding dining table and chairs, dinner waggon, mirrored sideboard, drawing-room suite of sofa and chairs, lined velvet, cabinets, marble-topped tables and teapoys, bedsteads, mirror door almiras, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, clothes press, marble clock, miniature, billiard table with balls, cues, Adison's phonograph, tennis cricket set, washing machine, large ice box with refrigerator, partition screen Persian and velvet piled carpets, cane furniture, brass standing lamps, table ornaments, &c., the property of late George J. Hill, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1908.



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Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

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INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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Speak for Themselves.

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MESSRS. THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.,

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Judging by the figures I have obtained I am of opinion that all the Cigarettes contain the usual **Natural Constituents** in due proportion, this indicates that the Cigarettes have been made from **Good Tobacco.**

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The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guest, only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

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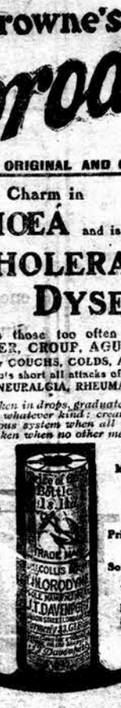
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.



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Pique or Marcella, **Rs. 9-8** each

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ENGLISH LEVERS

FOR LADIES' & GENTLEMEN.

FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ½ a minute in 30 days.

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Lady's Watch, view of Movement

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Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Breguet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

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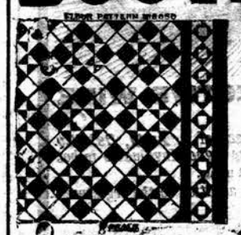

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